THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH JUNE.

WE NOTICE that a Bombay contemporary has been publishing several amusing poems on the grievances of certain junior civilians of the Bengal Civil Service who have been removed from the Punjab to Bombay. A correspondent, who signs himself *cosmopolitan*, sends us the following lines on the situation, and we extract Pengwern's to our contemporary, in order to show the drift of the former writer's lines:

Reply to the Bombay Civilian.

(Vide Bombay Gazette of 19th May.)

DEAR SIR,—I have hardly to thank you for your
Remonstrance to Ripon. I feel rather sore.
In the guise of a friend, as a foe you attack
With your "wretched," "presumptuous" Bombaitical quack.

They are all very well, your sniggers and chaff,
And your friend endeavours to get up a laugh
At my grievance, for such all rational men
Will maintain that it is, in spite of your pen.

I commenced my career with commendable hope,
With work, in the Punjab, to wrestle and cope,
To rise in due time to the top of the tree.
When this cursed transference makes me call out U.P.

Suppose the case altered. What would you say
If to benighted Madras you were carted away:
Blighted your hopes, an end to your slaves,
As "Primis in Indis" sank in the waves?

Then what can you offer? No Non-regulation
Province to tempt men, no realisation
Of all the extensive views that I hold
In a gubernatorial berth to unfold.

Just look at the men at the top of your list.
Though *Semper in nubibus*, will they ever be mis't?
One's a jolly good fellow, I'll allow you all that.
What's the other M. C. without his white hat?

Then your Commissioners, one, two and three—
Facts, Morals, and Wisdom—now sing jubilee.
When Facts states a case, like a wonderful dream,
He makes things appear to be not what they seem.

Then look upon Morals, the virtuous Scot.
With rosy reports upon khots, ryots, whilst not
Fills all his pages from commencement to end
With facts to which Facts even would not append
His name. Then comes Wisdom—intellectual man,
So courtly in speech! Say then if you can
Fairly and honestly give me a greeting,
When you know that this trio assemble in meeting.

Tis hardly a twelve month ago when Sir James
Wigged your Collectors for not keeping their names,
Their houses, their dress, equipage, their kit,
Up in the style they are paid to, and fit.

You are an awfully humdrum lot at the best;
With your reputations I am not much imprest;
In your years, mostly low, you've not much of a name;
While we Punjabees, we are *la crème de la crème*.

With your jibes and your jeers you've enlivened our leisure,
But can you expect me to join you with pleasure?
Excuse me, then, saying, as I pen my last line,
I had rather—oh yes, I had rather resign.

PENGWERN.
(Not the Punjabee Civilian)

(For the Hindoo Patriot.)

Cosmopolitan on the Bengal Civilian Grievance.

By Jove! Here's a lark! The Civilians are growling
At being transferred; so in verse they are howling.
And my lips wreath in smiles that are really ecstatic,
For I think Mr. Pengwern is slightly erratic
In timing his rhyme; which hops, falters, and wavers,
Like a musical run 'midst the crotchets and quarers,
And gives to the reader a painful idea
That he's written his protest with many a tear
Which has chocked all his sense of the rythmical light
That is due to his rhyming opponents in fight.

But aside from this trifle ascribed to his muse,
Our friend has endeavoured in verse to amuse
The generous public, with statements so winning,
We feel that his Lordship of Ripon's been sinning
And inflicting a grievous, unspeakable wrong
On the Bengal C. S.s. the theme of my song.
But Hoop ha! and Hoop hay! (which you'll all of you say
Is the way I began when I sang of Back Bay)—
What's the odds if a "Gent" in the Government's pay
Is sent from Bengal to our charming Bombay?

He is not a "philosopher, guardian and friend"
Who serves in our country with never an end
But the good of the public, his country, and Queen,
(The latter perhaps whom he never has seen,)
But he comes for our filthy vile lucre, and pelf,
Which he carefully spends in enjoying himself.
And when he has served (with a prudent extension)
For so many years, he goes off on his pension;
And "devil a bit" does he care for our woes,
Or think of the anguish that's suffered by those
Whose pockets are wrung for the precious rupees
That help him in journeying over the seas
To his dear native country, so smiling and good,
But where (though I say it) he could'nt earn food.
So I think that Pengwern (what a comical name)
In objecting to transfers, is coming it tame;
And displays an amount of the self-loving love
That's the scorn of the fellows who man the "Uncov'"
And who I dare think (in my reticent way)
Are the Peers of civ—ilians any a day.
This merely, of course is my selfish opinion,
But I really do think that a Government minion
Who serves for his *tullub* and nought more nor less
Is as good any day as a Bengal C. S.

It's an old fashioned story, exploded, a cram,
That you prove your man best who gets through an exam.
For the Bengalee lawyers who now are the best
Are the men, when examined, who failed in the test
Prescribed by the Magnates who rule at Whitehall
And the passed men are now simply nothing at all,

Civilians are good in a casual way
But why they should draw such a thundering pay
And lord it, and sword it all over the land
Is a thing my weak intellect can't understand.

It may be that times, which long since have gone
Required a close and unanimous tie
Between British subjects of England's fair land
(On which e'en a serf or a slave cannot stand,)
But now we all live under dif'rent conditions
Which hardly anticipate Hindu Seditions.
So I think (and I fancy all join in my say)
We *might* appoint servants for whom we've to pay;
And whether they're servants of fertile Bengal,
Or whether they're servants of no one at all,
Or whether they come from Bengal or Madras,
Or whether the man who's removed is an ass,
Or as clever as Solomon (Israel's King)
Of whom all the Christians do feelingly sing,
I think that we have, as a nation, a right
To appoint to their districts the men that are bright
And not like the Theatres who purchase their "Toole"
Pay a man of the nation for playing the fool.

On thoughts such as these, Sir, *Lord* Ripon was set
When he published his *hukum* in India's Gazette,
And declared in his trenchant and forcible way
That the Punjabee trio no longer could stay
In the land of five rivers, but must get away
To electrify fools in the town of Bombay—
And I hope they may do it, but if for example,
The lines I have read form a trustworthy sample
Of the shocks we shall get from their battery small?
I really do wish they had not come at all,
For I really feel dazzled and startled, and wild
By the brilliant genius displayed by the child
In his lines to your paper, and may I be shot
If ever the Bombayites caught it so hot,
And I fear our good Governor'll shake in his shoes
When he hears of the terrible bloodthirsty views
That are held by the trio who've come all the way
From the Punjab to settle *The Fate of Bombay*.

COSMOPOLITAN.

TUESDAY, 6TH JUNE.

A CONTEMPORARY gives the following particulars regarding the new baronet, Mr. Alderman John Whittaker Ellis, Lord Mayor of London. He was born at Richmond, Surrey, in 1829, and educated there by the Rev. William Allen. When fifteen years of age he was articled to Messrs. Musgrove and Gadsden, auctioneers and surveyors, Old Broad-street, and in 1854 became partner in the firm, which is now known under the style of Farebrother, Ellis, Clark and Co. He entered the Court of Common Council in 1864, having previously served in various offices connected with his parish. Are the Ellises of India connected with the Lord Mayor of London?

AN AMERICAN PAPER thus compares the composition of the American House of Representatives and the English House of Commons. The House of Representatives, according to the *New York Sun*, contains 195 lawyers, 19 professional politicians, 17 merchants, 12 editors, 11 farmers, 10 manufacturers, 5 physicians, 3 railroad officials, 2 civil engineers, 2 miners (mineowners?), 2 mechanics, one clergyman, one capitalist, and one metallurgist. Thus 195 out of 281 members, or about two-thirds, belong to the legal profession. In the House of Commons the law has only 118 representatives, about one-sixth of the whole. In Bengal to compare small things with great, the Vakils preponderate and take the lead in public committees. In fact it is called the Vakils' Raj. Of course the lawyers constitute the best educated and most intelligent and independent portion of the local community and consequently wield the greatest influence.

OPIUM-SMOKING, it is said, has been developed to such an alarming extent in the city of New York that the State Legislature has resolved to enact a special measure for its repression. As long as indulgence in the Indian narcotic was mainly confined to Chinamen and negroes the authorities did not trouble themselves to interfere with it. Now, however, "that white Americans" have taken to it in considerable numbers and with deplorable results, opium-smoking establishments are to be put down with the strong hand.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, third son of the first Baronet. He was well-educated and had a literary turn of mind. Of his literary productions a Bombay contemporary names the following as deserving of notice: (1) *Tohfa-i-Jamshd*, being a translation in Gujrati of a Persian treatise entitled *Kileed-i Danesh*, containing a short catechism on the principles of Natural Theology and Morality; (2) *Tuquiuinti-din-i-Mazdiasna*, a *Mehzur*, or certificate given by Huzrat Mahomed, the prophet of the Mussulmans on behalf of Mehdi-Furrookh, otherwise called Dinyar Dustur, to the parsee nation, translated into Gujrati from the Persian version of the original Arabic; (3) *Raha Parsa*, or a Guide to the Religions, being a translation from various works in Zend, Phelvi, Arabic, Persian, English, Latin, and Sanscrit in elucidation of the question, "Are we justified in killing animals?" with suggestions on the means to be adopted to check the cruelty to animals which prevails in this country; (4) *Jhaara Jindgee*, being a lecture on human life, its duties and responsibilities; and (5) *Tosifa Zartost*, being the life and career of Zoroaster in verse. Charity is an instinct in the family. The total public charities of the deceased amount to Rs. 1,65,355, but it is said that his private charities were much larger.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT, in reply to a question from Mr. White, the President of the Madras Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, as to whether, according to Major Baring's budget speech, members of that community were not to be excluded from the Uncovenanted Service, says that as "East Indians clearly fall under the definition of 'natives of India' given in paragraph 2 of Government of India Circular, dated 18th April, recorded therein, there can be no doubt of their being eligible for any appointment which natives of India may hold." But this is not new. The Parliamentary Statute has settled the question.

WEDNESDAY 7TH JUNE.

THE Government of India has passed the following new Rules regarding privilege leave, which we transcribe below:

1. Privilege leave not admissible to—

(a).—Officers serving in departments in which regular vacations are allowed, during which the officers are permitted to be absent from duty (*e. g.*, Uncovenanted Judicial Officers Educational Officers, officers in a High Court.)

(b).—District and Sessions Judges who are permitted to avail themselves of the periodical court vacations.—But in case of urgent necessity privilege leave may be granted to any such officer, under the ordinary rules; subject to the condition (1) that the Officer shall during his absence receive only half the salary and allowances ordinarily admissible during privilege leave, and (2) that the leave cannot in any case be combined with vacation.

Are not High Court Judges entitled to privilege leave? We believe they are, but they enjoy longer vacations than the Uncovenanted Judges. Why should not both be treated on equal terms?

THE NIZAM of HYDERABAD will probably visit England next year in the spring. His Highness will be accompanied by Sir Salar Jung.

IT IS reported that the University authorities at Cambridge have found the introduction of special classes for the study of Oriental languages attended with so little success that they have stopped all regular teaching on these subjects, and appropriated the money alloted for the purpose to a periodical set of lectures, the first set of which is to be given shortly by Professor Max Muller; and a series will probably be given each year by various persons appointed annually.

THE LAST Punjab Administration Report has the following on Kashmir: "The injunctions of the British Government, it says, and the warnings of agriculture disasters "have failed to secure any improvement in the fiscal or commercial conditions of the country, and the Maharaja's health, which of late has been much affected, leaves but little hope of the speedy initiation of those measures of reform which are required to render the administration good and the people prosperous and contented." This sort of back-handed blows to independent Native States is very objectionable on principle.

THE QUANTITY of sandal-wood collected at the various timber depots in the Mysore State, during the past year, was 1,718 tons, at an aggregate cost

of Rs. 66,665. Of the quantity collected 1,653 tons were sold, realising Rs. 5,23,356, or an average of Rs. 317 per ton.

AN ECCENTRIC Frenchman has bequeathed a legacy to the Academy, with the object of founding an annual prize to women who have most contributed to increasing the population. The Academy has declined to accept the legacy.

ACCORDING to the last administration report of Mysore, jewellery work in all its branches, for which extensive orders are received from many parts of India, is regarded as one of the specialities of Bangalore itself. In Bangalore are also manufactured carpets and rugs of very handsome English, Turkish, Persian and other designs, with lasting colours of great brilliancy; and tanning, comparatively a new industry, has grown to large proportions, and is mostly carried on by Mahomedans, who cure the leather very well, and export it to European markets. Silk cloths are largely manufactured in Bangalore with and without gold and silver or gilt lace borders: the silk and the wire used for this purpose being produced in the province. It is said that gold and silver lace for military dress purposes is manufactured in Bangalore, of a quality that will compare very favorably with that of English manufacture. Dyeing in Bangalore chiefly with vegetable products, is carried on most successfully, and the permanence and brilliancy of the colours, especially as applied to silk cloths and carpets, are remarkable, and contrast very favorably with the fading aniline dyes of Europe.

THURSDAY, 8TH JUNE.

MR. W. H. BRERETON, late a Solicitor in Hongkong, has written a book entitled "The Truth about Opium." The author says that he had long been resident in Hong-kong as a practising attorney, and, consequently, has had great opportunities of observing the phenomena of opium-smoking at its headquarters. Six years ago, he was greatly exercised in mind at the "mischievous fallacies disseminated by 'the Anglo-Oriental Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic'"—containing, in his opinion, "the grossest misstatements and exaggerations as to opium smoking, and also the most unfounded charges against all parties engaged in the opium trade." He there and then determined that, if he were spared to return to England, he would take some steps, either by public lectures or by the publication of a book, to expose these fallacies. And the present book is the outcome of his resolution.

MR. BRERETON stoutly declares that, if half the charges of the Anti-Opium Society were true, the British residents in China would be the first to raise their voice against the opium trade. But with the utmost fulness of proof and illustration, he shows that all these charges are absolutely baseless, and are known to be so by those who have local knowledge and experience. And he speaks even more positively and more warmly than those who preceded him. He pins the Anti-Opium Society to its statements, and refutes them one by one. Take, as a specimen of his method, the following:

"The next fallacy, number six, is *that the Chinese Government is, or ever was, anxious to put a stop to or check the use of opium.* That is one of the accepted propositions, or dogmas, of the anti-opium people. There is another fallacy, number nine, which I will dispose of at the same time. It is *that the opposition of the Chinese officials to the introduction of opium in China arose from moral causes.* The whole burden of the Archbishop of York's speech the other day at Leeds was marked by anxiety to strengthen the hands of the Emperor of China in putting down the opium traffic. It is melancholy, indeed, to see a venerated dignitary of the church made a mouthpiece for such preposterous nonsense. There never was anything more fallacious or more distinctly untrue than that the Chinese Government is, or ever was, anxious to put a stop to the trade upon moral grounds. The sole object of the Government of China in objecting to the importation of Indian opium into the country as I have stated already, and as everybody, except the infatuated votaries of the Anti-Opium Society believes, was to protect the native drug, to prevent bullion from leaving the country, and generally to exclude foreign goods.

"If the Chinese Government really wanted to put a stop to or check the use of opium they would begin by doing so themselves. They would first stop the cultivation of the drug in their own country. We have it on the high authority of Mr. R. Hart, that the drug was grown and used in China long before foreigners introduced any there. The Chinese are the most law-abiding people in the world, and if the Chinese Government really wished to put a stop to the opium culture they could do it without any difficulty, just as our Government has put down tobacco culture in the United Kingdom. I suppose that in Cornwall and Devon, and in some parts of Ireland, the gold vein, for instance, and in parts of Kerry, tobacco could be grown most profitably. It could be cultivated also in Isle of Wight, and in many other parts of the country. Why, then, is it not grown here? Simply because it is illegal to do so, and the Government is strong enough to enforce the law. If a farmer in Ireland or in England were to sow tobacco, the fact would be soon discovered, and it would be summarily stopped. The same thing could be done with equal facility in China. Why, then, does not the Government of China suppress the cultivation of the poppy? Simply because it derives a large revenue from opium—both native and foreign—and because the smoking of the drug is an ancient custom amongst the people, known to be not only harmless, but beneficial. If it were possible to put down opium smoking in China, the people would assuredly resort to Samshu, and that would indeed, cause China's decadence; for then we should have the criminal classes there indulging in spirits, when the quarrelings, outrages, and kicking of wives to death, which, Mr. Turner admits, are never the result of opium smoking, would ensue. I only wish we could turn our drunkards into opium smokers. If the change would only save those wretched wives and their helpless children from ill-treatment by their husbands and fathers we should have secured one valuable end. No Government will attempt to interfere with the fixed habits of the people, especially where those habits have existed many centuries, if not thousands of years, and where they are known not to be injurious to themselves, or the safety and stability of the State, and to be in fact harmless.

And yet the amiable Anti-Opium fanatics of England wont be convinced!

IT IS STATED that a number of merchants in Bombay who are interested in opium have presented a petition to the Viceroy complaining that the opium purchased by them in the native states of Rajpootana is sometimes *looted*, although the Chiefs were paid duty in consideration of undertaking the protection of goods in transit. In January last, opium valued at Rs. 44,000 was robbed in Oodeypore territory by a strong body of armed men, and the Indian Government thus lost Rs. 22,000 as duty on goods plundered.

WE ARE glad to observe that Sir Charles Aitchison has made a new departure from the policy of his predecessor in the treatment of the Simla ratepayers. He proposes that the Municipal Committee should be reconstituted on an elective basis, the whole committee being elected. He thinks that a certain proportion, including the President, might be elected by the whole body of voters, and others for Sections or Wards. The qualification for voters, His Honor holds, should not be property qualification exclusively; there should also be rental qualification and taxation qualification as well. The summer residents and the great majority of tax-payers should not be excluded. The Lieutenant-Governor sees in the comparative failure of the old Committee of 1875 no argument whatever against the prospects of successful administration by a revised Committee in which a fair representation of all important classes of the community would be secured before any actual change is made. This is as it should be.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires why is an invidious distinction made between Revenue agents enrolled before 1880 and those enrolled after that year in regard to the privilege to appear and plead in Rent Suits in Munsiff's Courts, for by section 10 of the Legal Practitioners' Act the privilege is denied to Revenue agents enrolled after 1880. Let those interested petition the Legislature.

WE OWE an apology to Babu Bereswar Sen, author of the Sanskrit version of "Gray's Elegy in a country church-yard" for omitting to notice that publication. As far as we are able to judge the translation is correct and the rendering shews an effort to preserve the spirit of the Poem. But we are not aware of any translation from which the reader derives the same pleasure and satisfaction that he obtains from reading the original.

FRIDAY, 9TH JUNE.

THE BIRTH-DAY of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated at Srinagar by a salute of thirty-one guns, and a banquet to all European visitors given by the Governor of Srinagar on behalf of H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.—*Press Commissioner.*

IT IS REPORTED at Hongkong that a fresh Muhamedan outbreak has occurred in the north-west provinces of China. The head of the last Mahomedan rising, Ban Yenho, is said to have crossed the frontier into Ili with his followers. The Military Governor of Hami has despatched three regiments of troops to check the insurgents.

THE JOURNAL of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab i* seems to think that, the subjection of the Oriental College to the inspection of an inspector of schools instead of leaving it to the supervision of the Senate of the Panjab University College, is an evidence that the principles of the recent deliverance on Local self-Government have not yet been assimilated by the Provincial Government. We think the Punjab Government is right. The Senate of the Punjab University College means the autocracy of a single individual who, though a host in himself, does not represent the local community. Besides, what confidence can the public have in the praises of the Senate of their own work? It is always well to cast outside light on dark corners, Self-government should invite, and not prohibit such light.

MEERUT WAS visited by a terrible hurricane on Tuesday last, and much damage was done. At the railway station the corrugated-iron roof of the goods shed was blown clean away, injuring five or six coolies, one of whom has since died. The main line signal and a number of telegraph posts were also blown down, lamps and windows were smashed and the force of the wind was so great, that locks and chains fastening carriages in the siding were snapped, and the roof of a goods wagon was carried away. The trains were delayed about an hour, owing to the violence of the storm.

IN THE COURT of the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Simla, Muhamed Shaik Sadik sued Mr. H. W. Polime for Rs. 10,000 as the value of some blue stones. The plaintiff's claim was that, on the 8th March 1882, he delivered to defendant two seers blue stone to the value of Rs. 10,000, on approval for one week, after which the stones were to be either returned or purchased outright; that the stones were not returned, and therefore plaintiff sues for Rs. 10,000. The Judicial Commissioner thus concludes his judgment: "the defendant is in the position of a 'spoliator,' and plaintiff is entitled to the price put on the stones when handed over to defendant. I therefore decree in favour of plaintiff Rs. 10,000, and costs, Rs. 476, together with pleader's fees, Rs. 350. The stones in court will be returned to defendant."

ANOTHER DISTURBANCE is reported amongst the Khonds on the Ganjam hills. A police force has been despatched from Berhampore to the scene of the disturbance, and there is some fear that the services of the military may be urgently required.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the *Statesman* supports the suggestion we made last week regarding the better treatment of the Vernacular Press. In his last Monday's issue our contemporary thus writes on the subject:

The *Hindoo Patriot* of yesterday, in an article on the Vernacular Press, suggests that the periodical report and summary of opinions of the Vernacular Press, officially prepared and printed, should be published as was usual before Lord Northbrook's time. We trust the suggestion may meet the approval of the Government. Then, it seems the Vernacular Press has a grievance: "While the English papers are generally furnished with the copies of official reports and publications the Vernacular papers as a rule are not supplied with them. A few leading papers among them are furnished with such publications, but even they do not receive them regularly. The Vernacular Press is not unfrequently charged with ignorance and imperfect information, but how can it know facts when it is not placed in a position to know them?" We know that the present Government watches the Vernacular Press with keen interest, and we have also reason to know that it recognises signs of healthy progress in that press. We can hardly doubt that it will accede to what seems a very reasonable request that the Vernacular Press should be put on the same footing as the English papers, as regards receipt of official publications.

The *Indian Daily News* also supports our suggestions.

SATURDAY, 10TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received the first number of a new weekly published at Allahabad, under the name of "The Indian." It purposes to be a weekly journal of Politics, Society and Literature. The first number is a fair specimen, and gives promise of future excellence. Our new contemporary, moreover, shews a faint heart at starting, for he says "it is decided that the projectors will wait for a month to collect subscriptions for 'the Indian' and if the adequate amount be subscribed within that time, 'The Indian' will commence to be published weekly regularly from the 6th July next."

WE HAVE received a copy of the letter which the Indian Association has addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of Local self-Government. In this letter the Committee of the Association have conveyed to His Excellency, the expression of their heart-felt and profound gratitude for the noble principles and statesman-like policy which His Excellency in Council has been graciously pleased to lay down in the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the question of Local self-Government.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE has supplied us with a copy of the circular letter which the Home Secretary has addressed to all Local Governments and administrations on the sanction in some instances granted by local authorities to the holding of lotteries and to the appearance in the local newspapers of lottery advertisements. The Government of India herein reiterate the opinion before expressed that the practice is distinctly mischievous, and one to which no encouragement of any should be given by Government, and the Secretary interdicts sanction to applications for holding lotteries.

WITH the advent of the rains mortality in Calcutta is rising. There were 289 deaths during the week ending 3rd June, of which 115 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 57 from fevers, 20 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents, wounds and sui-

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cides, 12 from spleen diseases, 19 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Seven children were still-born, 37 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 28 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 9. The average of daily mortality was 41·2.

HER MAJESTY the Queen-Empress, with her usual motherly tenderness, has addressed a letter of consolation and condolence to Miss Burke, sister of the late Mr. Burke assassinated at Phœnix Park, Dublin, with Lord Frederick Cavendish. Her Majesty thus commences her kind letter :—"Though not personally acquainted with you, I am anxious to express to you again in writing how deep and sincere my sympathy is with you in this hour of terrible affliction and bereavement, and how much I deplore the loss of one who had devoted his life to the service of his Sovereign and country so loyally, faithfully, and ably."

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* quotes a passage containing many amusing instances of confusion of metaphors. The passage is from a speech of Sir William Harcourt who is reported to have said "it was necessary to *cauterise* with a surgeon's *knife* the plague *spot* which courses through the veins of the Irish people. Bound to be Hibernian, he declared that the Bill was intended to enable the good citizen to meet the pistol levelled at his *back*. He talked about the *pabulum* prepared in the *minds* of the people on which they are to *feed*." What a howl we would have got from the Anglo-Indian papers against Indian education and "Babu English" had a native been the author of such confusion.

THE SAME writer reports thus :—"You will be glad to hear that the Opium Society's demonstration at Exeter Hall was a failure. The vigorous opposition campaign that has been kept up by Sir George Birdwood, Dr. Moore, Mr. Brereton, and other authorities, is evidently producing its just effect on English public opinion. The only semblance of a triumph in regard to which the anti-opium people could lay the flattering unction to their souls was in the results of an analysis they have had made of opium-smoke. Sir George Birdwood had ridiculed the idea that morphia was actually inhaled by the opium-smoker; and the analysis that has been made by these worthy busy bodies seems to show that it really is inhaled."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following Telegrams of the week.

London June 5.—Sir Charles Dilke, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, denied the statement that the Sultan had sent a Note to its representatives abroad rejecting the Conference proposed by France.

6.—The Irish Repression Bill is still being discussed in Committee; only two clauses have as yet been adopted.

8.—In the race for the Ascot Gold Cup, Foxhall was 1, Faughballagh 2, and Petronel 3.

10.—A farmar has been shot at and mortally wounded, and two other shot at and dangerously wounded in the west of Island, No trace has yet been discovered of Mr. Bourke's assassins. A reward of two thousand pounds has been offered for information which will lead to their arrest.

Consols 100⅞.

Obituary,—John Scott Russel, naval architect.

Constantinople, June 5.—It is certain that the Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad, which without absolutely reciting the proposed Conference strongly urges the same to be unnecessary. The Powers are generally disposed to accept this view.

5.—The Porte has sent a Note to its representatives abroad informing them of the rejection, by the Sultan, of the proposal made by France for a Conference on the Egyptian question. The Sultan has telegraphed to the Khedive to order Arabi Pasha to cease military preparations and fortification work at Alexendria,

6.—The French Ambassador here is pressing the Porte to accept the proposed Conference on the Egyptian question.

7.—Lord Dufferin is urging the Porte to accept the proposed Conference.

Cairo June.—DERVISH PAHSA has had interviews with the Khedive Arabi Pasha and the Cousuls. No steps of a definite character have yet been taken.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. General Report on the Operation of the Survey of India during 1880-81. 2. Minutes of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for 1881-82. 3. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for April, 1882. 4. Progress,—a monthly Encyclopœdia of Information, No. 2, Vol. I. 5. The Orient, No. 6, Vol. II. June, 1882. 6. Army Circulars for April, 1882. 7. Statements relating to the Trade of the Central Provinces for 1880-81. 8 Fifth Annual Report of the Indian Associanion for 1880-81. 9. Administration Report of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, for 1881-82. 10. Report on the Lunatic Asylums in the Central Provinces for 1881. 11. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with foreign countries for 1881. 12. Publications by Sir William Andrew, C.I.E., F.R.G.S. with a short notice of each. 13. Messrs. Dickinson & Co.'s Price List of Printing papers, cards, &c., for June, 1882. 14. A new system of Short-Hand Writing. By W. B. Livingstone, Principal, Berhampore College. 15. Notes of Additions and Alterations made in Act X of 1877 [as amended by Act XII of 1879] by Act XIV of 1882. By P. C. Sen. 16. Primary Education among Hindus in Northern India with reference chiefly to languages. By I. H. Budden. 17. Report on the Agricultural Experiments conducted by the Bijnor Agricultural Society during the *Kharif* season of 1881. 18. Report of the Bijnor Agricultural Society for 1881-82. 19 Speeches delivered by Heroji Rao Mohity on the 63rd birth day of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress in the Durbar held by H. H. the Princess of Tanjore. 20 Suddarshana-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol. 6, No. 2. 21. Sulochona or the Examplary Wife—a story of a Bengali Domestic Wife. By Gopalchunder Dutt. 22. Ruchona Sar or Select Pieces in Bengali. By Hurrishchunder Kobirutna. 23. Kulpana—a Bengali monthly, Vol. II. No. 8. 24. Copy of a Memorial of Rai Gridur Sahai, Zemindar of Bokhra to His Excellency the Viceroy. 25. Address of Thanks of the Indian Association to His Excellency the Viceroy for the Resolution on Local Self-Government. 26. Copy of Petition of the inhabitants of the villages of Bodar and other places in the 24-Pergunnahs to the Collector of 24-Pergunnahs for the clearing of river Naoi.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1882.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

THE STATESMAN has raised a question, which is one of vital importance to a considerable portion of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. Our contemporary confines himself to one phase of the question, namely, the dismissal of Government servants. But the spirit of his remarks applies equally to the admission, retention, promotion and dismissal of public servants in Government offices. There was a time when the highest aim of a native youth seeking employment and occupation was admission into the "Company's service" as the phrase then went. It secured him the prospect of punctual payment of salary, stability of office, and ultimate reward in the shape of superannuation allowance. All that is now gone. Government service has become one of many makeshifts—it is no longer looked upon as one of permanency and security. It is included among those many temporary makeshifts in which the boiling pot of the employe is not darkened by continued use. The day spent in the office is the day which he can reckon upon, the future is all uncertainty. At no period of the Company's reign was this uncertainty and insecurity so acutely felt as now, though the country is now blessed with the direct rule of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. John Company with all his faults was a kind master, and was particularly mindful of such small things as the protection of his humble employes from wrong and injustice. It might be that he was anxious to guard against wrong, to prevent discontent and dissatisfaction, because he was accountable to Parliament and the Crown for his stewardship of India. Her Majesty's Government is practically responsible to nobody, because the Government of the day is the representative of a party, which commands the majority in the House of Commons. No wonder then that the Government of India is generally indifferent and apathetic to the woes and cries of its poor employes. No wonder then that whenever an appeal is made by a poor officer of Government there is the stereotyped reply—"the Government declines to interfere" or "the Government sees no reason to interfere." The Commissioner declines to interfere, the Board of Revenue declines to interfere, the Local Government declines to interfere, the Supreme Government declines to interfere, the Secretary of State, if the appellant is fortunate enough to get his petition transmitted to him—also declines to interfere. The feeling which prompts the different authorities in this pleasant game of "decline to interfere" is to support the authority of the local officer and departmental head, no matter at what sacrifice of truth, fairness, and justice. The result is that the local officer or the departmental head is a perfect autocrat in his own sphere. But public business in India is practically nobody's business; the interests of the public service is a phrase altogether meaningless. Self-will, vanity and pride of place and power when soothed and flattered can secure an employe advancement to any extent. Merit is out of the question. All that is necessary in order to make one's place secure—to rise in preferment and influence, is to make a right use of soft sawder, to keep those in good humour who have power and patronage to bestow. He is a miserable idiot, who hopes for advancement by breaking his bone in his work—business will take care of itself if the incumbent will but take care of his own interests. Justice, however, requires us to say that jobbery, favouritism and high-handedness prevail in the subordinate departments of the Government of India and of the local Governments, as they are far and far removed from direct Government control. The pranks we allude to increase in enormity and flagrancy in inverse ratio to the distance from the high controlling authorities. Again, instances of self-willed despotism are more frequent and more unblushingly glaring in departments subject to the control of the Government of India than in the departments under the Local Governments, and this for obvious reasons. Imperial greatness does not stoop to little things, while the subordinate Governments are by the nature of their position under the necessity of paying minute attention to every little particular. When the Government of India vests in any head of a subordinate department a large share of uncontrolled authority in the matter of expenditure and patronage, it is perhaps not generally aware that it thereby sows the seeds of a plentiful crop of jobbery and favouritism, wrong and oppression, for which there is little room left for redress.

We have alluded to the kind and just attention which used to be paid to the rights and interests of all classes of employes under the East India Company's Government. We will mention one out of many cases by way of illustration. Under the old system the Government of Bengal used to forward a periodical narrative of its proceedings to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, comprising every incident and fact connected with the administration of the country, much of which was of course of a routine character. But this narrative, we have good reasons to think, was closely scrutinized "at home," not unfrequently giving rise to sharp criticisms. There was an old employe on the establishment of the late Hindu College, a common sircar but in the pensionable grade, who had previous to retirement applied for pension. His application had given rise to a lengthy correspondence and discussion, which ended in its rejection. As usual this case had been summarized in the narrative forwarded to the Home Government. In the course of the examination of the narrative the facts of the poor sircar's claim to pension and the grounds of its rejection came to the notice of the Court of Directors. In the next despatch the subject was mentioned, and an explanation was demanded from "Our Governor-General in Council." The result was that the poor man obtained that pension which he had despaired of getting, and for which he was incapable of agitating. Under the present system an aggrieved employe, if he be a black man, can rarely hope to obtain redress of a wrong, though he may move heaven and earth for the same. The stereotyped reply as we have said above is—"the Government declines to interfere." Rules, regulations, and orders for the protection of the rights and interests of all classes of Her Majesty's servant in India are in abundance—but *cui bono*? These are beautiful to look at and nothing more. When departmental heads and local officers trample upon them with impunity, it is clear that they do so from a conviction that they are not intended for observance. Cases not unfrequently occur the facts of which tend to shew that they are the out-come of the uncontrolled freaks of power if not of venal abuse. We will mention two or three cases which have lately taken place and which seem to remain unheeded. The first is that of a clerk of the office of the Examiner of Army Clothing and Ordnance Accounts. On the eve of the closing of the public offices at the last Durga Puja time this clerk had been ordered to attend office on the last day of the holidays; just at this time he re-

ceived an emergent telegram from his sister at Benares to the effect that her husband was dying —the presence of one of her blood relatives was absolutely necessary for the protection of her life and property, both of which were in danger from the machinations of her husband's relatives. Believing that there was ample time for him to finish his private business within the holidays and to return to Calcutta, he left for Benares. Events, however, took a turn, which complicated the business, and made timely return for him impossible. He applied for leave for the day he had been required to attend office. The order on the application was suspension from pay and duty. The man next applied for a further extension of leave for a very few days, and on this he was peremptorily dismissed! For the sake of discipline and for the satisfaction of official justice, even if none of the palliating circumstances were deemed deserving of consideration, we think it would have been sufficient punishment, if the man, who had served Government long enough without blemish, had been suspended for a period of one or two months, though we doubt if, taking all things into consideration, the culprit deserved any punishment at all. The aggrieved appealed but in vain. The next case is one which has cropped up in the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Branch. Here was a man, who was a sub-overseer and had passed the necessary examinations and had shewn his fitness by service in the Military and other public offices for upwards of fourteen years. All at once his knowledge of levelling and surveying was found fault with. He was ordered to undergo an examination at the age of forty or more. To this he submitted, but the examiner, a competent Engineer, reported favourably—he was referred to another examiner, who also gave a favourable but a little qualified report. These reports one would think should have satisfied all the requirements of the service, but no, they did not support the foregone conclusion of the office-master, and therefore the victim must be subjected to further harassment. The second examiner at this stage perceiving perhaps that he had committed a mistake followed up his first report with another in which the victim was consigned to perdition. He was declared incompetent and summarily dismissed from the service! No remonstrance, no protestation was listened to. One curious fact remains behind—while the correspondence was going on regarding the overseer's examination he was transferred to an unhealthy station. The man unfortunately happened to get a carbuncle at the time—he applied for leave and a proper medical certificate was called for. In the interval between the application for leave and the submission of the medical certificate he was dismissed! What amount of wrong and injustice is not perpetrated every day in the name of the interests of the public service! The third case occurred not long ago in the Calcutta and South Eastern Railway. This State Railway is unfortunately managed by a native manager and native assistant manager, and these officers are not looked upon with a friendly eye by some departmental officers. Long and uninterrupted carping at the manager's doings finally culminated in the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry composed of men of inferior status as compared with that of the manager. The Commission came with proteges at their heels, some of whom it was suspected looked with a longing eye on the coveted appointments, held by obnoxious natives. They condemned the whole system, including the personnel of the executive and recommended a change of hands—meaning the manager and his assistant. The head of the department supported the Commission, but it was not easy to ignore the merits of the manager, whose ability and efficiency had been borne testimony to by men at whose feet the present officers were not fit to learn. The Lieutenant-Governor could not also be humbugged, he knew the manager well and shielded him. But there was the unfortunate, unpatronised, unsuspecting assistant manager, who was offered as a sacrifice. The man had done Railway business in various capacities for a period of over twenty-six years. He knew not what he was guilty of except that he had committed himself by a verbal statement, which was construed into an untruth. No explanation was called for, no hearing was given, but he was summarily removed to make room for a protege of some high officer.

In justice to our Governors we must, however, say, that they seldom look into the appeals made to them by unfortunate native employes who are sacrificed to the caprice or tyranny of their official superiors. These appeals are generally disposed of by some Under-Secretary—even the Chief Secretary does not always see them—and the order is issued in the name of the Government. As Lord Ripon has made a new departure from the traditions of the past, in several important matters, may we venture to suggest that His Lordship will see the propriety of making a departure in this matter, which affects the bread of many poor servants of the Queen and their countless dependants.

THE GOVERNMENT ESTATES IN BENGAL.

THE total number of Government estates on the revenue-roll during 1880-81 was 2,743, including 23 ryotwari tracts. We give below a statement shewing Division by Division the demand and collections during the past year :

DIVISION.	GROSS DEMAND.	CURRENT DEMAND.	COLLECTION.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	9,27,420	5,39,892	2,87,430
Presidency	2,19,785	1,74,323	1,87,493
Rajshye and Cooch Behar...	4,14,734	3,58,590	3,20,712
Dacca	3,72,643	2 75,756	2,83,501
Chittagong	5,66,210	3,75,046	3,61,053
Patna	2,39,361	1,87,872	1,91,475
Bhaugulpore	1,70,453	88,274	1,06,082
Orissa	2,97,238	2,83,270	2,55,427
Chota Nagpore... ...	95.676	89,468	81,689
TOTAL	33,03,520	23,724,91	20,74,862

The only Divisions which shew an improved proportion of collections to demand are Presidency, Dacca, and Bhaugulpore. "This is unsatisfactory," remarks the Lieutenant-Governor in the administration report before us, "because the year was one of exceptionally good harvests everywhere." We will follow the report upon the districts *seriatim*. Of the districts in the Burdwan Division, Hooghly and Midnapore alone contain estates held under direct management. In the former the results were not quite so good as in the previous year. The amount outstanding was nearly 15 per cent of the gross demand. In the Presidency Division 123 estates in all are under direct management. The collections showed considerable improvement and were everywhere in excess of the current demand. This was especially the case in Jessore and Moorshedabad, where the collections were satisfactory—135·2 and 126·4 per cent. respectively on the current demand. Of the gross demand, 73·1 and 65·3 per cent. were collected. In Nuddea the arrear demand has nearly been washed off. Notwithstanding fair collections in the 24-Pergunnahs, the outstanding balances still amount to over 1½ lakhs of rupees. In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division there was a falling off of 12·6 per cent. in the total collections, but the only district in which the collections were positively bad was Darjeeling. Considerable improvement was manifest in Pubna, where 113·9 per cent of the current demands was collected. More than one and a half year's revenue was, however, still outstanding, but much of this will, it is believed, have to be remitted on account of deluvion. The largest balances were in Julpigoree, Darjeeling and Bogra. The collections in three out of the four districts of the Dacca Division showed an improvement. In the Dacca district there was an unexplained falling off, and it is said that a considerable portion of the balance will have to be remitted. The large balances in Furreedpore and Backergunge were somewhat reduced; in the latter district the outstandings, however, were still very heavy.

The improvement which was manifested in 1879-80 in the districts of the Chittagong Division was not maintained, and the collections which in Chittagong and Noakhally then amounted to 107·7 and 115·8 per cent. on the current demand reduced in the year under report to 97·68 and 94·40 per cent. respectively. The balance in Chittagong increased from Rs. 82·321 to 92·581. The insufficiency of the present tehsildari system in this district and the uncertainty felt as to its continuance have hitherto done much to hinder collections. A reorganization of the system has, however, recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and will, it is hoped be followed by improved collections. In Noakhally the balance increased from Rs. 91·731 to Rs. 97·336. Irregularities in the settlement and active objection to the assessment on the part of the ryots render direct management in this district a matter of much difficulty. The collections in the Patna Division, though not so good as in 1879-80, were not unsatisfactory, and sufficient explanations existed for many of the apparent arrears. The collections in Durbhanga were 233·3 per cent. of the current demand, and though they amounted only to 58·5 per cent. of the gross demand, they had the effect of reducing the arrears from Rs. 20·916 to Rs. 4.550. There has, however, been a further accumulation of current demand owing to refusal of the ryots in some estates to pay enhanced rates pending the result of litigation. In Gya the bhaoli system offers a great hindrance to satisfactory direct management by Government whose subordinate officials can only be properly supervised when they have to collect a fixed rental under fixed rules. Farming arrangements have been introduced in a few cases in this district, but efforts will, in the interests both of Government and of the rent-payers, be made to substitute payment of rents in money for payment in kind even at a small nominal decrease in the rental. In the Bhagulpore Division the results of direct management showed considerable improvement in all districts, but the balances outstanding were still large in Monghyr and Bhaugulpore. The collections in Orissa Division were most satisfactory in Balasore, where they amounted to 96·1 on the gross demand, the outstanding balance being small. In Pooree the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 13·687, but of this the greater part has been since remitted. In Cuttack the balance was equivalent to one year's rental. Much of this was due from the town of Cuttack, where an unduly sudden enhancement of rates was made on property long insufficiently assessed. The Commissioner has been authorized to make such remissions as may be necessary to obviate hardship. In the Hazaribagh and Singbhoom districts of Chota Nagpore Division collections were satisfactory. In the portions of Palamow still held under direct management, 23 per cent. only of demand was realized. The Government estates are managed under two modes; some estates are directly managed others are farmed out. The proportion of estates managed under two modes respectively is not given, but taking the total collection at 20 lakhs of rupees, and the receipts from direct management at half the amount, that is 10 lakhs of rupees, the expenses of management about two lakhs per annum or 20 per cent. seem to be very high. But this figure does not represent the total cost. It represents only the cost of the Tehsildary establishment. Not a small portion of the time of Deputy Collectors, Collectors, Commissioners, and the Board of Revenue is given to the supervision of the direct management of khas mehals, and the money value of this supervision is not taken to account. If these officers be relieved of this work, they would have ample time for the better supervision of much more important matters. So much for the economic part of the question. Then we are of opinion that ryots of private landlords are far better off in all respects than the tenants of Government estates. If a private landlord or his servants commit oppression they may be at once prosecuted, and neither the Police nor the Magistracy has any interest to protect them. But this is not the case in Government estates. The Tehsildars are Government servants; the Deputy Magistrate, who is also the Deputy Collector perhaps in charge of the estates, has a personal interest in the management thereof, and cannot therefore be expected to lend a willing ear to the complaints of aggrieved ryots. The Police as a matter of course follow the beck of the Deputy Magistrate. On the other hand the private landlord does not possess a hundreth part of the facilities for enhancement of rent which the Government possesses for that purpose. The

private landlord must go through the tedious, expensive, and almost prohibitary clauses of the Rent Act, whereas the Government has a summary procedure of its own. Under this procedure Deputy Collector is both the plaintiff and the judge. It is true, that the aggrieved ryot may contest the award of the Deputy Collector in the Civil Court, but it may be well imagined how few will have the courage to do so. It is the interest of the Government manager to shew as much increase of revenue as possible, and he cannot be expected to feel any compunctions for the ryot, whereas the landlord knows that it will not do to kill the golden goose. In the third place the Government demand is recoverable under the certificate procedure, which is sharp and summary, whereas the private landlord must sue the defaulting ryots in the Civil Court in the regular way, and take out a decree before he can realize a pice. Whether for the enhancement of rent or for the realization of rent the private landlord must pass through the sieve of a judicial tribunal, whereas the Government has its own way.

It will be thus seen that in an economic point of view private management of Government estates will be advantageous to Government, and will secure better protection to the ryot. We are therefore of opinion that the Government will do well to avail itself of the private management for its khas estates either by selling them outright in fee simple, or by permanently settling them. It may be said that the Government has already farmed out some of its estates, but the present arrangement gives the farmer no personal interest in the well-being of the ryots. He holds the lease for a term, and so he tries to make hay while the sun shines. In making a permanent settlement of the Khas mehals the Government should certainly stipulate with the purchasers that they shall not enhance the rent of the ryot beyond a certain proportion. If this condition be made, the ryots will benefit doubly. It will receive large sums as purchase money or bonus while it will realize the revenue with clock-work regularity, without any expenditure of money.

THE LATE MAHARAJA SIR DRIGBEJOY SING.

THE late Maharaja Sir Drigbejoy Sing was such a conspicuous figure in the history of Oudh since it has come under British rule that we consider it our duty to take a more extended notice of his family antecedents and his personal career than we could last week. We glean the main facts from the *Oudh Peerage*. The deceased was a descendant of Maharaja Nainsukh Deo of Japaner, in the province of Guzrat, whose sixth son, Bariar Sahi, in the *sambat* year 1325, came to Delhi and entered the service of Emperor Tajudin Shah Ghori. Following his new master to pargana Ekonah, in Zila Bahraich, on a combined visiting tour and shooting excursion Bariar Sahi was entrusted with the duty of reducing the turbulent part of the country to order, a work which he carried out with much success. For the tact and ability displayed by him on the occasion he was rewarded by the Emperor with the gift of the parganah in question, where he took up his permanent residence. Raja Madho Sing, sixth in descent from Bariar Singh, went over to Ramgarh Gouri, (in the same pergana) and established himself there, giving away Ekonah to his brother Ganesh Singh. Balram Sah, second son of Raja Madho Singh, had a somewhat distinguished career. It was in those days that the name Ramgarh Gouri was changed to Balrampore in his honour. The fifth descendant, Raja Newal Singh, on succeeding to the estate, fought and won twenty-two battles with the neighbouring rajas and taluqdars. After his death the estate fell to Raja Arjun Singh, who in turn was succeeded by Raja Narain Singh In succession to this last chieftain the present Maharaja came to the *gaddi* in the *sambat* year 1893, commencing his career by successful actions against the Rajas of Atrauli, Bhinga, and Tulsipur. His Highness, under orders from the Emperor, and with the consent of the British Resident, subsequently marched at the head of his troops against the then Raja of Tulsipore, Drignarain Singh, (who had forcibly, possessed himself of the estate from his own father). Surrounding the latter, he compelled him to fly, and placed Drigraj in charge of the *ilaqa*, reserving to himself a *chouth* or quarter share of its income. By this latter engagement the Maharajah established so great a reputation for himself that no taluqdar ventured to oppose him ever afterwards, and since then his good name and good fortune have been steadily on the ascendant. Shortly after the British occupation of the province of Oudh, Mr. (now Sir Charles) Wingfield, Commissioner of Fyzabad, made him a present of a gun in return for his good and loyal services. For ever afterwards great mutual friendship and cordiality continued between the Maharaja and the British Government.

As soon as the Maharaja heard of the Sepoy Mutiny of '57, he at once, at the peril of his own life, marched with his troops to Sikrauri and safely conducted the chief local officers back to Balrampore, where he gave them shelter and amply provided for all their needs and comforts during their stay there, a few days afterwards arranging for their safe escort to Calcutta. About this time the Maharajah was himself beseiged in the fort of Batohan, and although the mutineers made three daring attempts to take the place, the Maharaja eventually escaped and the enemy were dispersed. After the suppression of the Mutiny, the Maharaja, in return for his good and faithful services, received from our Government various substantial rewards, such as the proprietary right of *ilaqa* Tulsipur, a *khilat* of great value and high rank, a considerable sum in cash, the powers of an Honorary Magistrate, and the free gift of two additional guns.

At a durbar held in Agra in 1866 the title of K. C. S. I. was conferred on this illustrious chieftain, and, as a special favour, a reduction of 10 per cent. on the assessed revenue was allowed in his favour at the recent thirty years' settlement, with the additional concession of no enhancements in any future settlements. He was exempted from attendance in Civil Courts. The Maharaja was appointed a member of the Viceregal Council. The well-known enactments, viz., Acts. XVII, XVIII., XIX and XXVI., applicable to the Province of Oudh, were passed at his instance and mainly through his intelligent exertions. The Maharaja of Balrampore owned 812 villages and 3 *pattis* situated in zilas Gonda, Bahraich, and Lucknow. These yield to Government an annual revenue of Rs. 5,34,724-14-5. In his family the law of primogeniture prevails.

Many were the Maharaja's acts of private charity and public beneficence. The institutions of Oudh derived great benefit from his benevolence and public spirit. He supported schools, dispensaries, alms-houses, and other institutions of public usefulness. He established a museum in his own seat at Balrampore. He gave the other day as we noticed last week one lakh of rupees for the establishment of a charitable institution at Allahabad. He was fond of shooting and delighted in bagging tigers. He was the founder of the Anjuman-i-Hind of Oudh and the President of the Oudh British Indian Association. He was the personal friend of successive Chief Commissioners of Oudh, Sir Charles Wingfield, Sir George Barrow, Sir John Strachey, and Sir George Couper. Since the death of Maharaja Man Sing and Raja Dukhinarunjun Mookerjea, his unrivalled co-adjutors, the Maharaja somewhat lost his strength of mind and character, and his prestige consequently suffered in the estimation of his advanced countrymen. But his good and generous heart covered everything else. He was not only a representative man but an historical character. May his ashes rest in peace!

PROVINCIAL FUNDS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT of the North-West Secretariat has published the Budget estimates of the Provincial Funds for 1882-83. As these are the first estimates framed under the new contract with the Imperial Government, they demand more than a passing notice. The principle of the new arrangement, the reader knows, is that instead of giving the local government a fixed sum of money to make good any excess of provincialized expenditure over provincialized receipts, a certain proportion of the Imperial revenue will be devoted to this object. A few heads are reserved as Imperial; others are divided in proportion, for the most part equal, between Imperial and Provincial, and the rest are made Provincial. "As regards the North-Western Provinces and Oudh," we read in a Resolution recently issued by the Local Financial Department, "the most important part of the new system is the consignment of a percentage on the Imperial land revenue to make good the final difference brought out by setting the local Provincial liabilities (including the yearly surplus) against the local Provincial assets, on the basis of the regular estimate of 1881-82 corrected up to the end of January 1882. The result of this system is to give this government a specific share in all its chief sources of revenue; and its vast important effect is evident for the direct financial interests of the Province with the development and the punctual realization of the revenue from the land. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner believes that the justice and expediency of the principles now adopted will be universally recognised, and that it will give additional motives for the careful and considerate administration of the resources of the country. Other changes introduced by the new system consist in the addition to the list of provincialized departments, of certain heads formerly reserved as Imperial, such as Forests and Superannuation, in the equal division between Imperial and Provincial receipts and charges under the selected heads of Forests, Excise, Stamps, Registration, and assessed Taxes; and in the new arrangement under which Irrigation in these Provinces is now wholly Provincial, the Provincial Government taking all water-rates, maintaining all canals, and paying interest on all direct capital expenditure provided from Imperial Funds." These are the principal features of the new contract with the United Provinces. In Bengal the percentage of the Imperial land revenue assigned under the new scheme, to the Local Government is 32·2248; but in the United Provinces the percentage is 25·4542. That the new system by giving Local Governments a specific share in all their chief sources of revenue, will furnish additional motives for the careful and considerate administration of the resources of the country, cannot be doubted by any sensible person. Sir John Strachey's system of making fixed allotments to each Province to balance excess of income over expenditure was not, properly speaking, a decentralization measure at all. It was, as the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Joteendra Mohun Tagore happily observed, merely a ticcadari system, which gave the Local Governments no motives for the development of the sources of revenue or for economical administration of their resources. We anticipate the best results from the working of Major Baring's decentralization scheme. Unlike his predecessor's ticcadari system, it has been cordially accepted by the Local Governments and Administrations.

The revenue of the North-Western Provinces increased during the currency of the five years contract made in 1877, at nearly the same rate as that of Bengal, the normal annual increment being about six lakhs. In the matter of expenditure, however, the Government of the United Provinces pursued a policy wholly different from that followed by Sir Ashley Eden in Bengal. Instead of spending the money at its disposal on useful public works, the North-West Government preferred to accumulate a large balance. The year 1882-83 opens with the following estimated balances:—Provincial, Rs. 1,06,26,000; Local Rs. 29,08,000. The surplus under Local can be appropriated only to certain local and special purposes. But the Provincial balances are at the unfettered disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor anticipates some improvement in the actual balances at the close of the year, if the funds at the disposal of departmental executive officers, and local committees are administered with skill and judgment. The following is an abstract of the Budget estimates for 1882-83;

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Deficit. Rs.
Provincial	3,10,23,000	3,25,51,000	15,28,000
Local	48,94,000	56,79,000	7,85,000
	3,59,17,000	3,82,30,000	23,13,000
Add contribution from Provincial to Imperial under head "38', (Productive Public Works).			24,02,000
Provincial and Local Deficits			47,15,000

It will be seen from these figures that the estimated Provincial and Local deficits of the year amount to Rs. 47,15,000. "This is a large sum," we quote the Resolution issued by the Financial Department of the North-West Government, "but the greater part of it consists of items which, not being ordinary administrative charges, are not debitable against the ordinary receipts of the year; being in fact made up very largely of contribution toward capital expenditure which are to be met from the balances standing at the credit of this Government from previous years. The whole of the sum of Rs. 24,02,000 which appears in the last column of the abstract as a contribution from Provincial to Imperial under the head of Productive Works is of this nature. And of the sum of Rs. 23,13,000 which appears in the same column, Rs. 13,00,000 is the estimated capital expenditure on railways under head 32, while Rs. 3,80,000 is a special additional grant for roads and bridges, which the limited expenditure of previous years has mainly rendered necessary." When these sums, which aggregate Rs. 40,82,000, are deducted there remains Rs. 6,33,000 which is the real deficit of the year. For this the Government must make provision. The Resolution says: "His Honor feels they assumed that all the chief officers of departments, divisions, and of districts, as also the local committees recently constituted, will appreciate the importance of applying themselves to reduce this deficiency, so far as may be practicable, by economical administration of the various funds and assignments that have been now so largely entrusted to their control; and that they will with this object, spare no pains in exercising a close and vigilant supervision over the expenditure of the public money." As the deficit is a small one, it will we think, be met by an increase of revenue should the seasons be favourable.

Deducting the Provincial and local deficits of the year from the balances at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the closing balances under Provincial are estimated at Rs. 61,88,000. And the Local Government, as we have said above, anticipates a considerable addition to Provincial balances in the course of the year. The question is—How are these balances to be appropriated? The Resolution before us thus answers the question:

> In pursuance of the policy adopted and more than once declared by Sir Alfred Lyall's predecessor, the money will be applied to remunerative and useful public wo ks. The projects contemplated and selected by Sir George Couper, the execution of which had hitherto been delayed by limitations upon the total expenditure under the head of Productive Public Works in British India, and upon the proportions amount in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, will now be taken up and steadily carried out. In these works the balances at the credit of this Government can be fully utilised; and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner anticipates that in accordance with Sir George Couper's intentions and views, the surplus revenues will, before the termination of the present five years' contract, have been invested in an extension of railways, canals, and other works that will contribute largely and permanently to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

The soundness of this policy cannot be questioned. Sir Ashley Eden's name will ever be cherished in grateful recollection by the people of Bengal for the useful productive public works with which his name is connected. We hope we may have the pleasure of saying the same thing of Sir Alfred Lyall when he retires from the Government of the United Provinces. Sir George Couper framed many useful projects, but he did not execute them. It will now be for Sir Alfred Lyall to give effect to the intentions and views of his predecessor. The prosperity of an Indian province, it cannot be too carefully borne in mind, depends greatly upon the judgment and skill with which its finances are administerted and resources developed.

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

UNDER this head we published in our issue of the 15th ultimo an interesting letter from a Bombay correspondent with some comments. Our correspondent has now replied. We give below his reply:

SIR.—I cheerfully accept your challenge to answer the question you have propounded concerning claims of Europeans and natives to equality in matters of State, though I confess I should have thought my expressions in your valuable journal of the 15th instant would have sufficiently answered your question even before it was asked.

You enquire whether a European correspondent highly placed and resident in Bombay is willing to "go the whole hog" in advocating the national equality of all ranks and creeds resident in India, who are subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria.

He replies that he is.—He does more, and declares himself unable to understand why in the year 1882, distinctions of any sort betwixt black and white subjects of Her Majesty, should be permitted.

Socially, I am afraid it will be long ere we can amalgamate. Our tastes in matters of dress and food, the dissimilarity of our social customs, and our religious prejudices will I fear keep Natives and Europeans severed for some time to come, but in matters of national importance, in matters affecting the community at large and not individuals, I think any idea of favouring one portion to the disadvantage of the other should be out of place and unworthy the consideration of the great rulers of a great nation.

"Unity, Equality, Fraternity," should, I think, be our motto, and I have every reason for believing that the practical working of such a motto would result in binding together all classes of our very mixed Indian community in bonds of national, if not social, friendship. I am not sure, however, but that the latter bonds might soon supervene, if the first were rivetted.

Our Bible tells us that the symbol of purity, and of all that is good and best in imperfect humanity is a little child. Ignorant of everything, save its instinctive knowledge of good, and evil; bestowed by the great Creator; the child, freed as it is from the trammels of an education instilled into it by prejudicial mankind, exhibits an open heartedness that betrays the inner workings of the uninfluenced mind, and lends a key to the inner workings of nature as nature, has been established by God before the hand of Satan fell foully upon it.

Thus you will find that the antipathy that exists betwixt Europeans and Natives, is the result of education, and not of nature, as may be evidenced by bringing our little ones into contract.

A sweet little girl the child of my Dhobey is my little one's dearest friend. The former treats the latter with an experience gained from more extensive knowledge of the world and a slight seniority, but there they go black and white loving each other fondly without a thought that the one is Hindu, whose eventual (and I regret to say present) duty will be to carry clothes about like a beast of burden, and the other a Christian, who in all probability will never have any harder duty to perform than ordering her dinner or making crewel work for a fancy fair. Now Sir, I maintain that the natural law that makes those two children friends should be our model.

My baby would probably object most intensely to the food that her little friend prizes highly; sweets that the pretty little Dhobeyess takes from my hand with a graceful salaam, are rjected with a "*Do* Parpa" from my infantile specimen of human race, whilst Buncombes delightful preparations of sugar are received by babsicums with an "Utcha Parpa" and rejected by the little Hindu maid with "nay saheb," But bless your heart, sir, their tastes do not influence their hearts, and I think if you come to analyse our own feelings you will find we are but children of a larger growth.

Now there is my friend I. C. B. You know him, and I am proud to say he is great friend of mine, though he is a native and I a European. He is a thoroughly good fellow and a gentleman to boot. I appreciate and admire him more than I do a great many Europeans; yet neither of us have the same social tastes, and I believe, if I asked him to dinner he would regard it as an insult rather than a compliment, whilst I feel sure if he asked me to share his hospitality, I should only appreciate the compliment and not the culinary efforts of his cook. At the same time, I would stand by him in all matters that affected him, to the last. I would gladly share my purse with him, nurse him in sickness and attend to his wants and wishes if illness attacked him, and do all that a friend could for his friend; but in our social and religious matters we could never agree any more than the Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and Churchmen of our Christian community agree in matters of faith; or occasionally in matters of food. Yet we have all a united interest, in public matters, namely the good of our country, our national race regardless of colour or creed, one law, and one Government for all.

Born in Ceylon, a servant of the Indian nation, and a lover of all things Indian, save the diabolical heat and smells, I think my words may be permitted some weight in treating of matters connected with India's welfare and I have small hesitation in declaring I believe that universal equality in matters political would prove one of the greatest and most effectual steps to a solution of the social problem that now convulses us, and keeps apart the individual sections of the community. I would entirely bar what I call the foreign element from any share in the Government of the country, and would have it an obligatory condition that Government servants should be loyal British subjects of the Queen-Empress. There I would stop, and advocate a policy that shewed no favour to rank, creed, or race, provided the representative was a loyal British subject. Only such persons should be permitted to compete at periodical examinations for posts in the various branches of the public service, and the successful candidates should be expected to do the duties of the post they secure, and enjoy the privilege attached to it without regard to distinction.

I fail to see that such a scheme is Utopian.

In legal matters, sir, I would remind you there must of necessity be shewn some distinction in treating various sections of the community since the same law (in consequence of our different social requirements) can hardly be applied equally to all, unless natives are prepared to give up polygamy, and other ingrained peculiarities of their religious and social life, or Europeans are permitted to adopt those self-same peculiarities, now forbidden them.

A virtuous Mussleman, for instance, may take to wife girls "*ad lit*',' and I believe the same delightful privilege of increasing the number of his sisters and his cousins and his aunts, is permitted by law to the Hindu, but the result of such proceeding on the part of a Christian would be to make him intimately acquainted with the interior of a jail. Why, I can't say, but the fact will doubtless suggest to your thoughtful mind reasons which it would be inconvenient for me to express. Thus the law in some particulars must apply with modulated firmness to the various branches of Indian Society.

I will now conclude with an apology for the length of my letter but I trust at the same time it will not prove uninteresting to your intelligent readers, who will percieve the bent of one European mind which forms, I trust, an index to many another desiring the good of the country and fellow-subjects.

Yours &c.
"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

We thank our correspondent for his generous letter. As regards the main issues we are at one with him. The spirit in which he has discussed the subject is truly commendable. We warmly sympathize with him in his generous intentions and wishes. We wish that the spirit which actuates him were general among his countrymen. We entirely agree with him that those Europeans, who have made India their home and cast in their lot with the children of the soil, ought to be treated on equal terms with the natives of the country, but we are of opinion that if there is to be equality in official position, there ought to be in the common affairs of life equality in the eye of the law. We do not see anything in the social habits and manners of the Europeans and Natives which ought to justify an invidious distinction of race and creed in the administration of law and justice. Surely the same court that is *fit to try the native is fit to try the* European, and the same law (as regards the personal rights of the subject) that is good for the native ought to be good for the European.

Amalgamate, the two nations never will. The law of natural selection is formidably in the way, and whatever amalgamations do take place, and can take place, will result only in mulattoes, the despised and the standing shame both of the father and the mother. Though derived from the same parent fountain, the two streams have separated so long and so widely that they cannot mix now to from a homogenous stream. And so long they do not amalgamate distinctions about national dress, food and habits must remain. The Germans have not mixed with the French, nor the French with the English, nor the Italian with the Austrian in such a way as to promise a near millenium of unity of race; and in India it would be futile to expect any thing of the kind. The same

dress and the same religion have not yet helped the Indian descendants of Albuquerque and the Spaniards to merge into the Portuguese or the Spanish nation; they live but to recruit the ranks of Goanese cooks. Bengali Babus in swallow-tailed coats and chimney pot hats will do no better. Such being the case the union should be, as our correspondent justly says, political and social only as neighbours, and union in both these ways may be effected to the common good of all. For political union the laws of our rulers stand in the way, and for social union the hauteur of the conquerors is a formidable bar. The advance cannot be made by the conquered; for it would smack of servility, and destroy self-respect; and the conqueror cannot stoop for it hurts his pride of victory. Nor is mere stooping sufficient. Miss Phily stooped, but never won the heart of Topsy. Eva had no idea of stooping, she loved, because it was in her nature to love, and she completely won the obdurate heart of the neglected child of nature, even as the little one of our correspondent has done in the case of the dhobeyess. Do away with the hauteur and the repellant symptoms of stooping, and the end will be accomplished. But can the native help in such a consummation? The evil may be due to faulty education, as our correspondent says; but who is to correct the fault? not the native. That the fault may be rectified we are perfectly satisfied. We remember two French families living in the neighbourhood of a Hindu Raja. For three generations they lived near each other, and they were as intimate as any two native families could be. The French ladies visited the ladies of the Raja's family frequently—latterly almost every third day—and spent hours in friendly conversation with the Hindu ladies both seated on rugs, carpets, or chairs. The Hindu ladies never returned the visits, nor asked their friends to dinner, but their omission did not affect their friendship. So intimate were they that the Hindu ladies always addressed the French ones in the familiar names of Betsy, Atlet (for Adelaide), Nelly and Sophy, and the latter addressed the former as Sodi, Kamini, Rajkumari, Gopaler ma, &c. The writer of this note has seen these French ladies busy in the lying-in chamber of their Hindu friends. And this resulted not from any financial obligation, for the French ladies were in affluent circumstances, nor from want of more fit associates, for they had many friends in Calcutta, but from the fact of their not having the nature of the conqueror nor the antipathy of race. This instance would multiply if the circumstances could be repeated.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE STATED last week that if the Government of India would sanction an increase of Rs. 500 to the pay of the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Monro would retain his present appointment. It would appear that the Government of India has not acceded to the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, and so Mr. Monro takes Mr. Peacock's place as Presidency Commissioner, Mr. D.R. Lyall, Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, acts as Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Stevens will succeed Mr. Lyall in the 24-Pergunnahs. Mr. Stevens who is now acting as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, will not however join the 24-Pergunnahs till Mr. Cotton's return.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to learn the death of Maharaja Khrimo Chunder Bhuj of Mourbhunj, Tributary Mehals, Orissa, in the thirty-third of his age. Considering the dark recess in which he dwelt he was an educated, enlightened, and polished chief. He was thoroughly acquainted with Sanskrit and also knew English. He was engaged in the developement of the resources of his State, and took a lively interest in the projected Orissa Railway. In him Orissa has lost an able, intelligent and worthy leader.

LAST WEDNESDAY'S *Calcutta Gazette* contains a Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor appointing a Committee for the purpose of considering the question of establishing Central Railway Stations in Calcutta. This Resolution is based upon certain orders of the Government of India on the subject. The Committee is to consist of the following gentlemen: The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, President, Mr. F. J. Fergusson, (Official Trustee) Mr. H. L. Harrison, (Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation,) Mr. Heysham, (Deputy Collector,) Mr. J. J. Keswick,(of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co.,) Newab Abdul Luteef (Municipal Commissioner,) Calcutta, Babu Joygovind Law, (of Messrs. Prankissen Law and Co.,) Babu Jadulal Mullick, (Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta,) Maharaja the Hon'ble Sir Jotendramohun Tagore K. C. S. I. (member of the Governor-General's Council,) Mr. H. B. Turner (of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.,) Mr. D. J. Zemin, (Master of the Calcutta Trades' Association.) Mr. W. Heysham to act as Secretary. This Resolution is signed by Mr. Levinge, the Public Works Secretary, but we are afraid it was drafted by some inexperienced hand, for surely a Secretary to Government ought to know that the Maharaja SirJotendramohun Tagore is a member of the Legislative Council not of Bengal, but of India, and that Mr. Zemin is called the "master," not the "President" of the Trades' Association. The personnel of the Committee, so far as it goes is good, but we think some representatives of the Railway and Tramway interest should have been associated with the Committee. The question we believe is not new. It was, if we remember aright, raised in connection with the question of a floating Railway in Sir Cecil Beadon's time, and again a few years ago by Mr. Bruce, Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust. We hope the cost of the widening of the Streets, which the construction of Central RailwayStations in Calcutta will entail, will not be thrown upon the rate-payers of the town.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following tribute, which the North-West Government pays to the memory of Maharaja Sir Drigbijay Sing of Bulrampore:

THE 30TH MAY, 1882.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has heard with the deepest regret of the death of Maharaja Sir Drigbijay Singh, K, C. S. I., of Balrampore, Tulsipur, and Charda.

The distinguished services rendered by the Maharaja to the British Government during the mutinies of 1857 were recognised by titles and grants of lands; and his rank, large possessions and acknowledged influence placed him first, by universal consent, among the Nobles of Oudh. During the twenty-five years that have since passed, his sagacity, experience, and ability enabled him to give most valuable aid and advice to the Government of the country, both in the Council of the Viceroy and in the administration of the province which he especially represented.

But in no way did he render to the country higher or more beneficial services than by the excellent example which he gave of liberal and enlightened management of vast estates, of generosity to his tenantry, and wise and prudent disposal of his ample fortune.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has conveyed to the Maharaja's family an expression of the great regret with which he received the intelligence of His Highness's decease; and the feeling will be widely shared by all classes to whom the Maharaja was known and by whom he was universally respected.

By order, &c., J. WOODBURN, Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, in the Political Dept. (Oudh.)

AT THE Annual Sanskrit Titles Examination held in April last 14 candidates passed in Kavya or literature, 3 in modern Smriti or law, 6 in Durshun or Philosophy, 13 in Hindu Logic, and each in the Nyaya philosophy, in the Vaidant philosophy and, in Sanskrit philosophy.The highest prizes were obtained by a student of the Mulajore Sanskrit School, Rs. 200 Government prize, Rs. 50 Burdwan Scholarship, and Rs. 10 Dhunput Sing prize. The name of the successful candidate is Bhutnath Mookerjee, who has passed in literature.

IN THE absence of Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Ilbert, the new Law Member of the Governor-General's Council, introduced the Punjab University Bill. He said that the creation of the Punjab University was in accordance "with the almost universal wish of those natives of the Punjab who were interested in Education." Being new to India Mr. Ilbert could not be expected to be acquainted with the controversy about the Punjab University, otherwise he would have known that a large section of the educated natives of the Punjab were opposed to the movement because it would taboo liberal education in English. The main features of the Bill are as follows:

"The Bill establishes the University, and confers upon it the powers of a body corporate. It provides for the transfer to the University of all the property at present held by, or in trust for, the University College. It deals with the constitution of the University, and provides that the Governor-General for the time being shall stand to it in the relation either of a patron or visitor—the exact term is not yet settled; that there shall be a Chancellor who is to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the time being; Vice-Chancellor, and a body of Fellows. These are to be of three classes—first, the holders for the time being of certain offices, who are to be *ex officio* Fellows; secondly, persons appointed by the Chancellor as being eminent benefactors of the Punjab University, original promoters of the movement in favour of the Punjab University College or persons distinguished for attainments in literature, science, or art by zeal in the cause of education; and thirdly, the representatives for the time being with the Government of the Punjab of such independent native chiefs as the Lieutenant-Governor may, by notification in the *Gazette* specify. The schedule to the Bill contains a list of the persons who are to be deemed to be the first Vice-Chancellor and Fellows appointed under the Act. Then there are provisions as to the Senate, and matters connected with it. There is a power given to the Senate to appoint and remove all examiners, officers and servants of the University. Then the Bill empowers the Senate to confer certain degrees, but it restricts the exercise of the power to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering, until the Governor General has given his assent to the exercise of the power.

The last provision shews that the Government of India has not much confidence in the proposed University, but for all that when the Bill is once passed there will be no difficulty in getting the assent, and then we may safely reckon upon a plentiful supply of pinch beck put in the market as sterling gold.

THE DRAGON'S teeth shown by the Bengal Government by ostracising Bengalese from the province of Behar, are bearing their accursed fruit. We will not do the injustice to the Bengal Government to suppose that its object was to "divide and rule," but if it had that object in view it is being rapidly attained. The Beharee and the Bengalee have been set by the ears, and those who had been before living in amity and peace have now become sworn foes. The Beharese, *i.e.* the narrow-minded portion of them (for there are many sensible, generous, good-natured men among the higher classes who scorn to be at enmity with any one, and the lower order are perfectly indifferent,) thinking, like the frog in the fable to which the world did not extend beyond the sides of the well in which it dwelt, that the world was circumscribed by the boundary of Behar, will have nothing in common with any body outside that boundary: they will not be the members of the great Hindu nation, but the churls of their Little Pedlington. Fomented by Government officers they will have a separate language, a separate alphabet, a separate literature, all to themselves, and like the bull of Æsop which separated itself from the herd have their reward. And their new-fledged organ, the *Indian Chronicle*, has made it its especial vocation, in order to pander to their suicidal desire, to traduce every thing that is Bengalee. Much as we regret all discord and dissension, we do not care at all about what the *Chronicle* says against the people of this province; but we cannot allow the malicious slanderer to calumniate a distinguished Government officer in Behar without a word of protest. The insinuations directed against him are totally unfounded and utterly false. The writer has not the moral courage to formulate a single charge, but indulges in a series of hints and inuendoes, to injure the good name of a highly deserving officer, who has done more for the good of the Beharese than the Beharese have ever done for themselves. This is as mean as it is detestable.

THE ENGLISHMAN has published a note by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra "on the Cost of water for the Suburbs." It appears to us to be the fifth act of the drama of "I dine and you pay." The idea of the drama was first conceived by the Bengal Government' which wished the Suburbs to dine at the cost of the Calcutta Corporation.

The first act appeared when the Engineer of the Corporation got up certain one-sided estimates to make the worse appear the better reason. The carls of the Corporation would, however, have none of them. The second act was played on the Boards of the Bengal Legislative Council where, amidst a great deal of bustling indignation and sensational clap-trap, the plot was developed of depriving the churls of their voice in the disposal of their money. The counter-plot was next enacted by the Viceroy, who decided that the diner should pay for his dinner, though he may dine jointly with his neighbour, and that the Government of Bengal should act the arbitrator to see that the payment is duly made. The fourth act brought on the board the Government of Bengal, which, instead of waiting for the case being laid before it, in true Cazi fashion gave its award all in favor of the diner paying only half the cost of his dinner, the other moiety being paid by his neighbour for the honor of having a partner. The fifth act has now opened. Its first scene brings on the stage the Chairman of the Corporation who proves by that most misleading of all misleading evidences—an array of heterogenous figures,—that his master is right in his award; and that in giving his award before hearing the case, he has acted wisely. Dr. Mitra as Jack Malaprop is too true to his instinct to allow such an opportunity to pass without notice and comes to the fore with a counter array, lustily singing:

> My figures I claim, are *creme de la creme*,
> My facts are the same, which you do proclaim
> For artistic wheedling.
> Tol de rol, tol de rol &c.

This song upsets a pot in the Suburbs, and spoils the visions of an Annaschar. We shall watch with interest the denouement of this delectable farce. We very much suspect the result will be an extra one per cent of water rate on the rate-payers of Calcutta for the benefit of the Suburbs. Why do not the churls supply filtered water to Belvedere free and gratis, instead of charging Rs. 27 a month for it? Earthen pots and iron pots should never come into collision.

THE *Englishman* notices a rather interesting publication of the North-West Government entitled "Proceedings of the Hon'ble Sir George Couper, C. B. C. S. I. in the Judicial, Civil, Criminal and Infanticide Departments," containing the opinions of the Judges of the local High Court on the claims of native judicial officers and pleaders to a seat on the bench of that Court. They were asked whom they would recommend, and among the Subordinate Judges they named two as "the most competent. "As to the remainder of the Sub-Judges we cannot say that there is any one among them qualified for a seat in the High Court." Still the Judges hope for better things, for they add: "But with the care and discrimination that is now being exercised in selecting the best educated and most efficient persons to fill our Munsiffis, we confidently hope that at no very distant period the native judicial service of these provinces will contain many gentlemen as fully competent as those whose names we have mentioned." Next their Lordships deal with "the pleaders practising before us," and of them they say: "The Native gentleman who necessarily occupies the foremost place is unfit owing to his advanced years and imperfect knowledge of English." Regarding the next it is stated that "he wants that firmness of decision and self-assertion which it is at times imperatively necessary for a Judge of the High Court to exhibit." Of the next it is stated: "His only serious failing is a want at times of tact and temper, and a disposition to create imaginary grievances and fancied injuries." The fourth is condemned because "we cannot conscientiously say that we think him intellectually qualified for a High Court Judgeship, much as it would please us to be associated with him as a colleague." The five Honorable Judges then go on to recommend a Bengali gentleman in the highest terms. And the Bengali gentleman referred to is none other than Babu Dwarkanath Banerjea of this city, who has been practising for some years as a pleader at the bar of the Allahabad High Court, and who has greatly distinguished himself by his forensic success there. However the Bengalis may be maligned by some unsympathizing Anglo-Saxons, even they cannot deny that of those whom British rule has by importing western education and culture brought to the front the Bengalis stand foremost in intelligence, devotion to intellectual pursuits, loyalty, and independence of character. In fact they are the pioneers of progress and missionaries of civilization throughout the Indian Continent.

WE HEARTILY endorse the suggestion of our Bombay contemporaries that some steps should be taken by the Indian community to commemorate the memory of Sir Erskine Perry. Sir Erskine as an Indian officer was primarily connected with Bombay, and the movement ought therefore to originate in the Western Presidency. He was the Chief Justice of the Bombay Supreme Court, and while serving in that capacity he identified himself with the cause of Native education and progress. He was the President of the Bombay Council of Education, and took a most active part in extending the blessing of liberal education. Some of the distinguished native gentlemen of the present day owed not a little to his personal influence and encouragement. But Sir Erskine Perry's latest services embraced all India. As a member of Parliament he advocated the cause of all India. As a member of the Indian Council he was always on the side of the people, generously sympathizing with them, and warmly urging their claims to justice. He was a fearless champion of their rights, and was ever ready to battle for them. He opposed the Affghan War, the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act, the imposition of the Income tax, the License tax, the Cesses, and the repeal of the cotton duties, and his minutes on those subjects, some of which we published in these columns, were equally remarkable for liberality of sentiment, breadth of view, generous sympathy, and independence of tone. The name of such a devoted and disinterested friend should certainly be enshrined in the memory of the people of this country, and all India should co-operate in the furtherance of this—we may say national object.

THE ENGLISH papers to hand bring in the details of the horrible tragedy in Dublin, which justly evoked the greatest detestation and indignation throughout the civilized world. The Press of Europe and America in one voice denounces it. The *Republique Francaise* speaks of the crime as "a humilitation for the civilized world," and associates it with the murder of the Czar and President Garfield, as committed not with any aim in view, but for the barbarous delight of killing. The *New York Tribune* remarks: "There is in this horrible event one suggestion which Americans cannot regard without shame. It is that the brutal assassination is in harmony with the teaching of certain residents in this country, who have steadily advocated it to fill their own pockets. For this the United States laws furnish no preventive, no penalty. Our law does not reach these offences against decency and humanity; but they ought to be reached by a public sentiment of contempt and abhorrence so deep and universal that even O'Donovan Rossa should feel it. If the men who directly plotted or executed the murder of Lord F. Cavendish should suffer the penalty for their crime, Americans will feel there are those among ourselves more guilty, because less daring, who, if justice were done, would share their fate." The universal sympathy with England in this crisis is a tower of strength to her.

FITTING TRIBUTES were paid to the memory of the lamented deceased in both Houses of Parliament. Earl Granville said in the House of Lords:

My lords, I have known intimately for many years Lord Frederick Cavendish, and I have never known a higher or a finer nature. He was absolutely without personal vanity, without any love of display; but his great ability, his knowledge, and his industry only required a difficult position in order to show the metal of which he was made. He was reluctant to leave the office which he filled so well, but like a soldier he obeyed without one moment's hesitation the call of duty to a place of enormous difficulty. He has suffered a miserable death, but one glorious to himself, dying as he did in the service of his country. (Hear, hear.) That dear lady has left a noble woman desolate, and may we all join in her most courageous prayer at this moment that God may influence the results of this fearful crime in a manner contrary to the hopes and expectations of its perpetrators, and that it may result in the eventual good of Ireland.

Lord Salisbury spoke on behalf of the opposition. Earl Cowper, the Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Carlingford, paid glowing tributes to the memory of Mr. Burke. Mr. Gladstone spoke with great emotion in the House of Commons. He said:

I believed Sir, that this event made known on Saturday night and yesterday morning is unparalleled in our history—and unparalleled for the blackness of the crime which has been committed unparalleled, as I fully believe, for the horror it has excited in the entire people of the United Kingdom (Hear, hear.) Having said that I shall make this motion I will say—and I promise the House to be as brief as I can, since I must in a very few words advert to the character of the event—that in the death of Mr. Burke we are robbed of one of the ablest, the most upright, the most experienced, the most eminent members of that civil service to which in the hands of its permanent officers we owe so much in the government of the country. (Hear, hear.) But, Sir, the hand of the assassin has come nearer home, and though I feel it difficult to say a word, yet I must say that one of the very noblest hearts in England (hear, hear) has ceased to beat, and has ceased at the very moment when it was just devoted to the service of Ireland, full of love for that country (hear, hear), full of hope for her future, full of capacity to render her service. (Hear, hear,)

Sir Stafford Northcote, in seconding the motion, said, "it is impossible for any man in this country, and I would venture to say throughout the civilized world, to refrain from sharing in the feelings of horror with which we have been filled by the news of this event; and certainly for us who sit in this House, and have had for many years the privilege of knowing and valuing and esteeming the late noble lord, it is a sad and melancholy duty to pay our respect to his memory." Of Mr. Forster's and Mr. Lutherbore's cheerful testimony to the high qualities of Mr. Burke Mr. Parnell said, "he wished to express his belief that the crime had been committed by men who absolutely detested the cause with which he had been associated (hear hear), and who had devised that crime and carried it out as the deadliest blow in their power against his hopes and the course which the Government had resolved upon."

THE FOLLOWING letter of Miss Anna Parnell to the *Times* written immediately after the Dublin assassinations is significant:

SIR,—Considerable differences of opinion appear to exist in England as to the merits of the new Government policy in Ireland, popularly known as the policy of "conciliation." One class of politicians object to it on the ground that it will not "conciliate." It may, perhaps assist contending parties in coming to a conclusion on the subject and in appreciating the force of the objection just quoted if I explain shortly what the policy of conciliation actually is, for on this point the most hazy ideas seem to prevail in England. On Wednesday Mr. Forster resigned, and on Thursday Lord Cowper left Ireland, thus inaugurating the reign of conciliation. On Friday a group of children were shot down in the street of Ballina like mad dogs. Mr. Forster butchered men and women; for Lord Spencer has been reserved the distinction of butchering children, so that in one salient feature of Radical-Liberal government in Ireland we see that, at least, a change has been wrought. Whether the change will accomplish the desired effect of overcoming the perverse ingratitude of the Irish people I will not stop to consider. But in other respects here has been no change.

When Mr. Forster was in Ireland he treated himself to the sight of evictions in Clare. It was cold and stormy; but Mr. Forster was warmly clad, and was enabled heroically to bear the suffering of others not so well provided as himself against the elements. A short time afterwards he made a new law whereby it became a crime to erect a shelter for the persons whose eviction from their homes he had superintended. This law has since been carried out by force. In King's county whole families are living in barns and even in less hospitable dwelling-places, without fire, and the erection of shelter for them is prevented by force, while workmen, who are merely fulfilling their contract with their employers, are sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour. In Clare the families whom Mr. Forster saw turned out on the roads are living in lanes and ditches, taking shelter at night in hovels already overcrowded beyond the bounds required by health and decency. Here Mr. Clifford Lloyd has simplified matters by puting all the able-bodied male population in prison, so that there is actually no person who can erect a shelter for these families. In Limerick there are, to my knowledge, between 50 and 60 families homeless, all attempts to provide any kind of shelter being prevented by force and the workmen employed sent to prison. That is to say, 600 people in one county alone liable to death by cold, hardship, and exposure, it being illegal to help them. We find no parallel for this procedure in history; nothing like it has ever been done, even in Ireland, before. There is only one character in all fiction to whom we can look for a likeness to Mr. Forster in the doings I have described, and that is Legree. It is true, Legree himself is not more dead and gone then Mr. Forster now, but the outrages on humanity first invented by him are not dead and gone. Whatever the differences between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster were, they clearly had no connexion with

the peculiar barbarities which have made both these men so hated in Ireland, for these barbarities have been practised since Lord Spencer's accession to power, only with increased vigour. That form of imprisonment without trial which provides a certain degree of humane treatment fer its victims is to be given up, and the form of imprisonment without trial which insures the grossest cruelty and greatest hardship, is substituted. Landlords are to have the balance of their unjust demands paid by public money, while they are enabled to extort the last farthing from their tenants, literally on pain of death.

This is conciliation. If there are any who are surprised that the assassin's arm is not idle because of it they must forget that there is such a thing as human nature among Irishmen.

I remain, yours, &c.,

Dublin, May 7. ANNA PARNELL

Comments on the above are superfluous.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance of the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handhor for the Nursery," writes: Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 10th June, 1882.

Commercial business notwithstanding further reduction in the rates of interest and discount and with easier accommodations for money, remained much the same as before. Want of animation characterises even most sanguine operations.

Piece-Goods.—There has hardly been any improvement in this market as want of demand from the up-country marts continue to prevail—but hopes of a revival of this trade are entertained at no distant period.

Yarns continue to find buyers even at advanced rates. chiefly the country production from 10s. to 20s.—prices of which are still advancing and may yet attain higher rates—good news for Cotton industries.

Exports.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market except some transactions in rice—Rallam and Raree kinds—at 1-15 for the former and 1-10 to 1-11 for the latter; these prices show a slight improvement upon the last.

MONETARY.

Money has become further easier and accommodations obtained at rates as low as from 3 to 4 per cent. at the open market and 5 per cent. at the Bank of Bangal fixed on the 8th instant at the meeting of its Directors.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have towards the close of the week attracted better attention and lead to some transactions; rates during the week ruled at 101-12 to102-1 for fours and108-13 to 108-14 for four and halves.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There has been good deal of speculation going on in Jute. stocks and prices were drawn even against real invoicing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.
District Judge of Gazeepore	4	0
Raja Oodaypertap Singh of Bhinga	14	0
B. Goopta, Esq., Pooree	13	4
T. M. Kirkwood, Esq., Mymensingh	13	4
Pundit Doorgasunkar, Jeypore	6	10
Raja Badyanath Pundit Bahadoor, Cuttuck	13	4
Jhansie Reading Club	13	4
Samuel Loveday, Esq, Nowgong	10	0
Syud Abdool Aziz, Arrah	6	10
Roy Huribur Churn, Hazaribaugh	15	0
P. C. Majoomdar, Esq., Pubna	6	10
Jaunpore Union Club	6	10
H. H. The Maharajah of Travancore	13	4
Pundit Ramsahoy, Bareilly	13	4
Mahomed Unas Ali, Shillong	5	0
Munsukaram, Suryaram, Esq., Girgaum	13	4
M. I. White, Esq., Lucknow	5	4
His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar	11	8
Manick Chunder Barooah, Esq., Gowhatiy	13	0
Baboo Sumbhoo Chunder Roy, Jarrah	4	0
„ Baney Madhub Banerjee, Ajoodhya	5	0
„ Woomachurn Kastagir, Tipperah	11	8
„ Rajkristo Dey, Meerut	20	0
Baboo Hurry Coomar Dutt, Tipperah	6	10
„ Atool Krishna Bose, Durbhangah	3	5
„ Tarruck Nath Mullick, Davigunge	13	4
„ Siddeshur Bose, Darjeeling	6	10
„ Nuddia Chand Dutt, Balasore	8	0
„ Seetanath Banerjee, Cooch Behar	10	0
„ Peary Mohun Banerjee, Bhobanypore	10	0
„ Ramnarain Somadar, Attrasingtee	13	4
„ Chundeenarain Singh, Arrah	20	0
„ Tincowry Chowdry, Kanoo Junction	3	0
„ Beharylal Roy, Mymensingh	6	10
„ Kadar Nath Guin, Tipperah	10	0
„ Sarodapersad Ghose, Beerbhoom	6	10
„ Luckhypursad, Rohini	3	5
„ Poorno Kanto Surmah, Debrooghur	6	8
„ Hem Chunder Mookerjee, Shaharunpore	15	0
„ Nepal Chunder Bose, Buxar	5	0
„ Tareeny Churn Chatterjee, Nuddea	13	0
„ Gobind Chunder Das, Dinajpore	20	0
„ Gunganund Mookerjee, Manbhoom	13	4
„ Nilrutton Mookerjee, Noakhally	6	10

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June 7, 1882.*

GENERAL.—Mr. J. F. Stevens, Officiating District and Sessions Judgel Sarun, is allowed leave for three months under rule 2, sections 72 and 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th proximo.

Mr. W. H. Page, Joint-Magistrate and deputy Collector, Aowrrh, on leave, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge Sarun, during the absence, on leave of Mr. J. F. Stevees, or untill further orders.

Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, District and Sessions Judge Purneah, is appointed to act untill further orders in the first Grade of District and Sessions Judges with effect from the 8th instant.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson. Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is appointed to act untill further orders in the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 9th instant.

Major C. H. Garbett, Deputy Commissioner, Singbhoom, is appointed to act untill further orders in the second Grade of Deputy Commissioners, with effect from the 24th ultimo.

Baboo Komul Narayan Chuckerbutty is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the second grade at Jehanabad in the district of Hooghly, vice Baboo Jogendro Nath Gupto, on deputation.

Baboo Kally Prosonno Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Govindpore, Manbhoom, was on privilege leave under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from the 2nd to the 7th October 1881, inclusive.

Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector was in charge of the Nowada division of the Gya district from the 1st to the 5th instant.

Moulvie Sobhan Ali Khan is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the second grade at Nowada, in the district of Gya, vice Baboo Peary Mohun Bose, deoputy to license-tox duty in the district of Durbhunga.

Baboo Denonath Addy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nawada, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Mr J. Ellison, Deputy Collector, Soonderbuns, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the office of Commissioner of the Soonderbuns, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Joint-Magistrate and Ceputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Mogistrates and Deputy Collectors from the date on which he was relieved by Mr. A. C. Brett of his duties as Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs add Hooghly.

Mr. D. Cameron, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bettiah, Champ-run, acted as Magistrate and Collector of that district faom the forhdoon of the 7th to the afternoon of the 28th April last, inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by Her Maiesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods mentioned opposite their names:—

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED:

A new book of Fiction in Bengali entitled *Soolachuna* or the Examplary Wife, a story of Bengali Domestic Life. By GOPAL CHUNDER DUTT.—Price Re. 1, postage 2 annas, Apply to Messrs. B. Banerjee & Co., No 25, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

The Corporation of the Town of Calcutta are prepared with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, under the provisions of Section 334 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan for eight (800,000) lacs of Rs. on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the said Act, to be expended on the Drainage and Bustee improvements of the town of Calcutta.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st January and 1st July of each year and having a currency of 20 years.

3. The form of the Debenture Bonds will be that given in the seventh schedule of the aforesaid Act.

4. No Debenture will be issued for any sum less than Rupees Five hundred (500), and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rupees One hundred (100).

5. Subscriptions will be received and receipts for instalments paid will be granted by the Bank of Bengal. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible in exchange for the receipts for instalments paid into the Bank of Bengal.

6. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of Rupees Eight lacs (800,000) will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to noon of the 21st June 1882.

7. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan for 1882-83."

8. Tenders will be opened at the Municipal Office on Wednesday the 21st June 1882, at 1 o'clock P.M., a minimum rate having been previously fixed.

The amount of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:

Two-eighths within 15 days of acceptance of tender.
Two-eighths on the 1st August 1882.
Two-eighths on the 16th of September 1882.
Two-eighths on the 1st of November 1882.

9. Anticipation interest will be paid on the above instalments from the respective date of deposit to the 31st December 1882.

10. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Corporation a sum equal to two (2) per cent. of the amount tendered Bank's receipt for which amount must accompany the tender.

11. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part of the last instalment, but it will be forfeited if after acceptance of the tender the allotment is not fully taken up.

12. The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

13. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (being not below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will be made.

14. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

15. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender. It is desireable that the tender or at least the name of the person making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated the 7th June 1882, and agreed to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas* for every hundred allowed to me.

* Fractions of one anna not alllowed

2. I enclose *a deposit receipt* of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, for Rupees , and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Municipality at the Bank of Bengal Calcutta, the first instalment on or before Thursday the 6th July, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notifications as follows:

2-8th within 15 days acceptance of tender.
2-8th on Tuesday the 1st of August.
2-8th on Saturday the 16th of September.
And 2-8th on Wednesday the 1st of November 1882.

N.B.—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit receipt must accompany each tender. In order to avoid mistakes, it is desirable that the tender, or at least the name of the person making the tender, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English.

PREPARATIONS OF INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Specific for white Leprosy Dey's Leucoderma Ointment prepared from Indigenous Drugs of India, by Pryalal Dey Price per ounce pot Rs. 3. Postage 4 annas.

DEY'S RINGWORM OINTMENT, no Mercury. The only efficacious remedy yet discovered. Price per ounce pot Re. 1 per half ounce pot 8 annas, postage 4 annas. Apply to Pryalal Dey, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta,

DEY'S TONIC PILLS (Anti-Malarious) The best nervous tonic in complicated and prostrate cases of malarious fever-Price for 30 pills Re. 1

DEY'S FEBRIFUGE PILLS—The best remedy in periodic fever, No quenine, Price for 30 pills Re 1

DEYS FEVER DROPS—Dose 30 drops for adults during fever Price 32 Doses 12 anns

Directions accompany each pot and phial Apply to Pryalal Dey, Practical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta

DEYS PURE LIME JUICE—Passed the Custom House Rs. 8. per dozen Preserved under a new process to keep for years. Rs 7, per single bottle As, 12

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal into Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 17th day of June next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 204 of 1880 (wherein Kallypersaud is plaintiff and Jogender Chunder Mill is defendant) and dated the 15th day of April 1880, the following property namely:

Lot. 1.—All that undivded one-third share of lime the said Jogender Chunder Mill of and in all the three several messuages or dewelling houses, heriditaments land and premises being formerly comprised in one number 38, in Goa Bagan Street in the Town of Calcutta containing by estimation five cottahs and eight and half chittacks, at present No. 17/18 and 19 Issur Mill's Lane No. 1 in the said Goa Bagan Street and butted and bounded on the north by a public road and public drain, on the south by the dwelling-house of Russomoye Dassee herein after mentioned, on the east by the houses of Brojamohun Fouzdar and Poran Kristo Paul but now belonging to Gopal Mookerjee and the said Porankisto Paul, and on the west by the public road.

2.—All that undivided one-third share of and in all that messuage upper-roomed dwelling-house heriditaments and premises formerly No. 42 Goa Bagan Street, but at present No. 11 Issur Mill's Lane, Goa Bagan Street aforesaid together with the land whereon the same is erected, containing by estimation seven cottahs and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the south by the Public Road on the north by the said No. 17,18 and 19 Issur Mill's Lane No. 1 Goa Bagan Street, on the west by the house of Muddoo Soodun Chuckerbutty, and on the east by the house of Sumbhoo Chunder Ghose now belonging to Khetter Mohun Nundy or howsoever otherwise the said messuages, lands, heriditaments and premises are known or reputed to be together with all buildings, yards, ways liberties, easements appertenances to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining or usually held or occupied therewith or reputed to belong or be appertenant thereto.

The condition of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the office of Mr. C. F. Pittar, Attorney for the plaintiff at No. 7 Council House Street, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

C. F. PITTAR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Calcutta.
High Court, Original Jurisdiction, The 6th day of May 1882.

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that a bi-weekly Government Steam Service has been established, and will be continued, until further notice, between Cuttuck and Chandballey.

The steamers placed on the line are the "Aurara" and "Pioneer." They will respectively leave the Government Ghaut at Jabra in Cuttuck with boats in tow, on every Tuesday and Friday at 9½ A.M. returning from Chandballey every Thursday and Monday at about 2. P.M., but the time of leaving Chandbally will depend on the arrival of the Calcutta Steamers, and will be modified accordingly.

All particulars regarding the fare and rates can be obtained from the office of the Executive Engineer, Mahanadi Division at Cuttuck.

A Khansamah is in attendance in each Steamer, and messing will be provided by him at a charge of Rs. 2/8 for 1st Class, and 1/8 2nd Class, passengers. Halts are made at large Stations to allow Native passengers to cook their food.

R. H. RHIND, C.E.,
Superintending Engineer,
Orissa Circle.

DR. B. L. GHOSH'S BLOOD IMPROVER.

This wonderful medicine has been found by Dr. B. L. Ghosh, G.M.C.B., (who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years,) to be the best specific for venerial affections, the abuse of mercury and other diseases caused there by viz, rhenmatism, pain in the bones and joints, swelling eruptions and ulcerations of all descriptions, diseases of the eye and skin, debility, bloodlessness, impotence, sterility, tendency to abortion, leprosy &c. This is extensively used in Madras, Bombay, Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam, &c. Price (for 32 days) Rs. 2, Packing 4 annas.

Oil for skin diseases.—This oil is infallible for all diseases of the skin, leprosy and other eruptions connected with venerial affections being wonderfully benefitted by it.

B. L. GHOSH & Co.,
35, Russapagla Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

A COOL, SPARKLING, TONIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

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A REFRESHING, STIMULATING, EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINK.

Zoedone—Peculiarly adapted for hot, enervating climates.
Zoedone—For Nervous Exhaustion.

A PLEASANT AND INVIGORATING SUBSTITUTE FOR BEER, WINE, OR SPIRITS.

Zoedone—Contains all the Essential Constituents of the Blood, the Brain, and Nerve Tissue.

Zoedone—May be taken continuously, with the most beneficial results.

DR. R. A. DOUGLAS LITHGOW, LL. D., M. R. C. P., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S.I., says:—

"Delicious as a non-alcoholic aerated beverage, Zoedone is certain to become a permanent public favourite; and admirably adapted for a large number of cases as an excellent nervine tonic, it must assuredly commend itself to the medical profession."

NON-ALCOHOLIC
AERATED & PHOSPHATED BRAIN AND IRON BEVERAGE OR NERVE TONIC
PHOSPHOR KEIN CEDRA
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PATENTEE— SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR INDIA
DAVID JOHNSON F.C.S. THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY LIMITED
LONDON OFFICE 46 GRACECHURCH LANE E.C.

LLEWELLYN THOMAS, M. D., says:—

"To my taste Zoedone is by far the pleasantest and most agreeable of any of the aerated waters now before the Public. It is quite free from the mawkish, insipid taste of so many waters which require the addition wine of or spirits to make them palatable."

COLVILLE HOUSE, COLVILLE SQUARE, LONDON, W.
"*January* 13*th*, 1882.

"I can with confidence recommend ZOEDONE as a strengthening and refreshing beverage, free from all alcoholic or intoxicating properties, so that it may be drunk by the most strict Mohammedan, or by the most rigid abstainer of any religious denomination to which the use of alcohol is forbidden. It is in constant use by Prince Malcolm Khan, Persian Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, and is particularly suited for use in tropical countries, where its constitutional properties are calculated to replace the waste of vital energy brought about by the climate. It may safely be drunk by people of both sexes and of all ages.

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"*Knight Commander of Lion and Sun, Persia; Physician to Prince Malcolm Khan, and to the Persian Embassy in London, and to his excellency the Persian Minister to the Court of Vienna; Physician to National Hospital for Heart Disease and Paralysis, and St. John's Hospital.*

Price at agents' Warehouses at Ports of Landing Rs. 3½ per Dozen in Cases of 6 Dozen Pints.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1866, whereby, the liability of a shareholder is, limited to the amount of his shares. Registered 11th February 1882.

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Whereof 1,500 *shares will be alloted to the Vendor in part payment of the purchase-money.*

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D. J. ZEMIN, ESQ., of the Firm of Lewis Stewart & Co, 5 and 6 Dalhousie Square.

NOBIN CHUND BURAL, ESQ., Solicitor, 10 Old Post Office Street.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

MR. E. A. DUKES,

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and working the valuable stock and plant of the business conducted for the last twenty-five years under the name of W. NEWMAN & CO., and for improving the same, and for such other objects as may be incidental or necessary thereto.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Company's Bankers, THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK or Solicitors MESSRS. DIGNAM AND ROBINSON, or from the Secretary and Manager.

Rs. 25 per share is payable on application, and the balance, Rs. 75 per share on allotment.

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA, *20th February* 1882.

By Order of the Directors,
E. A. DUKES
Secretary and Manager,

JUST PUBLISHED.

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OF
The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

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OF
Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

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রত্ন-গিরি ।

আশা—প্রতীক্ষা।

প্রথম পর্ব্ব সমপ্ত হইয়াছে। মূল্য ৸/১০ ডাক মাসুল এক আনা। দ্বিতীয় পর্ব্ব সপ্তাহে সপ্তাহে ফর্ম্মায় ফর্ম্মায় প্রকাশিত।

শ্রীঅমূল্য কৃষ্ণ দেবস্য।

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A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Messrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Bi-weekly Despatch. Service between Damookdea and Rampore Bouleah will be discontinued on and from 16th June 1882.

By Order.

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THE BLOOD PURIFIER

This extraordinary medicine has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, cures indigestion, with its thousand phases of suffering, strengthens the debilitated frame, enervated by residence in hot climates, builds up the broken constitution, and in fact acts like a charm. As a sustaining, purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. G. C. Kernott, M.D., L.S.A., London, says :—"I strongly recommend it in cutaneous diseases and all impurities of the blood. I have been in the habit of ordering your SARSAPARILLA for my patients with the best results. Send me six quarts and six mammoth bottles." CAUTION.—*Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre.* No other genuine. In bottles—2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

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Calcutta..... BATHGATE & Co.
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And at all Drug Stores.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 : 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

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ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

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LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
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18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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Notice.

4 Elephants and 6 Horses belonging to the Rajah Bahadur of Pal Lahora, as well as the Government elephant Bhagbari, will be offered for sale by public auction in the office of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, on Monday the 12th June 1882. The sale will commence at 12-30 P. M., precisely.

Intending purchasers may inspect the animals on the compound of the Commissioner's office, where they now are.

N. K. G.

Office of Supdt. Tribty. Mehals, Cuttack, the 19th May 1882. } Assistt. Supdt., Tributary Mehals.

NOTICE.

Any person desirous of having his name entered in the list mentioned in Rule one of the "Rules for the Qualification, Admission, &c., of proper persons to be Mukhtyars practising in the High Court on its Appellate Side," made under section 26, Act XVIII of 1879, must on or before the 30th June 1882, make an application in writing to the Registrar of the High Court and submit with such application (1) satisfactory evidence of his being actually engaged in practice as a Mukhtyar in the High Court,, and [2] testimonials as to good character.

By order of the High Court,

HIGH COURT, 30*th May* 1882. } C. A. WILKINS, *Offg. Registrar.*

Rule. I.—"The persons approved by the Court and named in the list hereafter to be published shall be admitted as Mukhtyars on their making in each case a deposit in the High Court of Government Securities to the value of Rs. 1,000."

NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) Twenty Lakhs of Rupees on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. (20,00,000.) Twenty Lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, ifnecessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13 In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revenues of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs.1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six Lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five Lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE, 1*st May* 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1882.

Bangalore, 1882.

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum, per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

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Length.		Breadth.		Depth.	
15	×	10		8½	Rs. 47
18	×	12	×	11	„ 55
20	×	14	×	12	„ 60
22	×	16	×	14	„ 65
24	×	18	×	15	„ 75
26	×	19	×	17	„ 80
28	×	20	×	18	„ 85
30	×	21	×	20	„ 90
32	×	22	×	21	„ 105
34	×	23	×	23	„ 115
36	×	24	×	24	„ 125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch
Rs.	15			19				23		26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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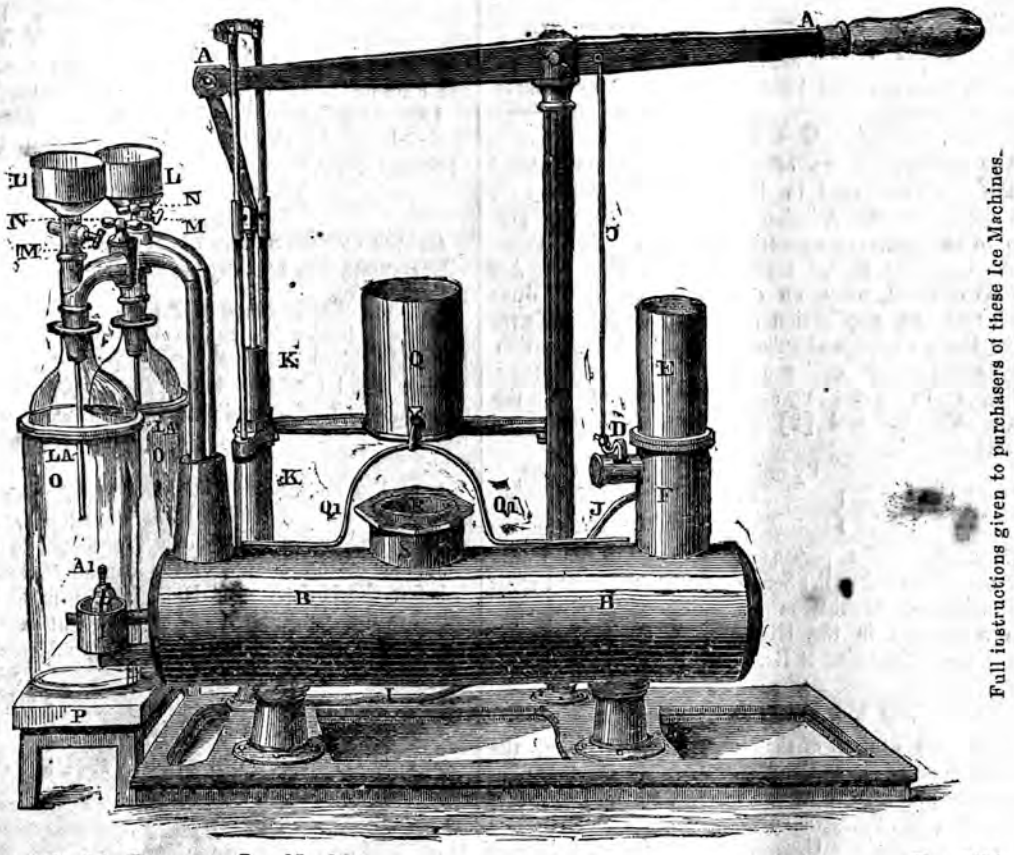

Full instructions given to purchasers of these Ice Machines.

For a double Decanter Ice Machine ... ... Rs. 275
For a single Decanter Ice Machine... ... ... „ 190
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Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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